

# FINDING AMERICA

SMALLIDGE AND PAXSON







May B. Church





# FINDING AMERICA

## *An Elementary History*

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TO  
DOROTHY AND RALPH M.  
AND ALL LITTLE FOLKS  
WHO LIKE REALLY TRUE STORIES  
OF KINGS AND PRINCES AND  
OTHER BRAVE MEN



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## FOREWORD

IN considering the teaching of history in the intermediate grades, two facts confront us. First, statistics show that about one fifth of the school population is eliminated by the end of the sixth grade. Second, the ability of an individual to understand situations, to deliberate upon them, and to arrive at some conclusion regarding them is conditioned by the breadth of his life experiences.

We cannot expect a person to have wise judgment in matters of government unless he has some understanding upon which to base that judgment. This understanding must be built upon a knowledge of the experiences of the race embodied in its history. History is a basic content subject that transmits the facts and feelings of our social inheritance. It teaches a respect for and an appreciation of the contributions and the sacrifices of earlier social orders that have brought us to our present social standards. It shows that civilization is not yet complete but involves labor, thought, and self-sacrifice on the part of our future citizens. To give to all an opportunity to know something of these experiences this book has been written.

In the intermediate grades the study of history cannot involve great detail in subject matter, neither should it be mere detached narratives. Just as the little child begins making pictures with large brush strokes, so he should begin the study of his social inheritance by seeing and understanding the large movements in human experience shown in the ideas, ideals, and accomplishments of the past.

It is not the plan of *Finding America* to give the boys and girls of these early grades a minute consideration of the political and economic relationships of the period, but rather a big picture of the desires that led men to make new paths upon

the earth, thereby finding new lands. These pictures are given in forceful stories of men around whom the movement grew. These stories are relived by the pupils in many forms of dramatization and expression, helping them to understand the situation as it was then and the meaning of many phases of our present society. They see, through the lives of other people, the meaning of the traits of good citizenship which they are being taught. At the end of the book, teachers will find a few helpful suggestions.

We wish to express our appreciative thanks to those who have read and criticized the manuscript — particularly Miss Hazel B. Minore, Miss Grace Field, and Miss Willa Richardson.



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# FINDING AMERICA



## CHAPTER I

### WHY MEN WANTED TO FIND THE EAST

#### A PREVIEW STORY

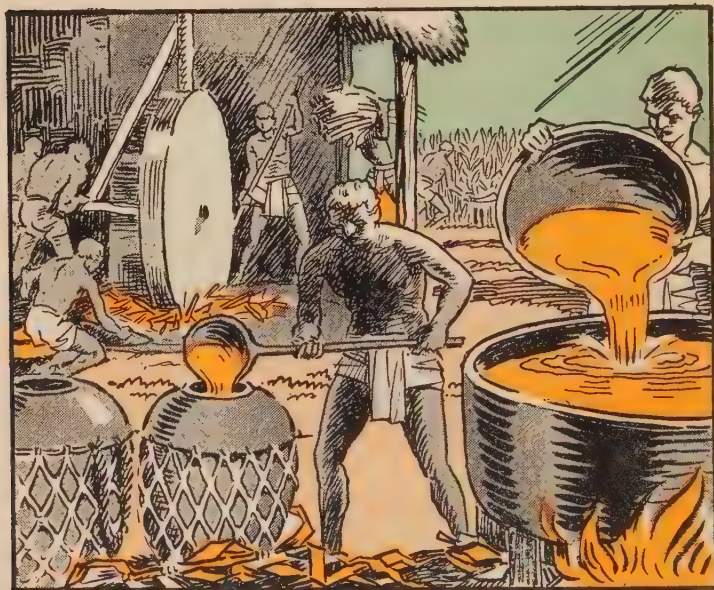
Did you ever want something very, very much? What did you do to get it? This is a story of some people who wanted something very much. Read to find out what it was they wanted and how they tried to get it.

**C**AN you imagine yourself a little boy or girl who lived a long time ago — almost a thousand years ago?

At that time the people who lived in Europe had no sugar to use in their food. The children had no candy to eat, and no cake with frosting. The only sweet they had was honey, and there was very little of that. Nor did they have spices such as pepper, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon. Just think how pickles would taste if we had no spices with which to flavor them, but simply made them sour with vinegar! Should you like to have lived at that time?

Just about a thousand years ago the people of Europe began going on long journeys to a land in the East to worship at the tomb of Jesus. In this strange land they

found riches, jewels, and beautiful cloth which they brought to their homes in Europe. From this cloth the kings and noblemen made their robes. They also hung it on their walls. The jewels they placed in their crowns.



### MAKING SUGAR LONG AGO

Can you tell what each man is doing? Is this the way sugar is made now?

Then one day a man named Marco Polo, returning to his home in Europe from a very long journey far to the eastward, reported that, in the land where he had been, the people had something they put in their food to make it sweet, and that it tasted very good. He said that in this far-away land they also had spices and



beautiful, sparkling red stones, called rubies, and cloth that shone and was very soft to the touch.

When the men of Venice heard this, they became eager to visit this wonderful land. Before long, traders from Venice and from other cities upon the Mediterranean Sea were going on long journeys to get some of these things about which they had heard. They took with them wool, metal, leather, and cloth, and brought back sugar, spices, perfumes, silks, and precious stones which they had got in the East.

Traveling at that time was very hard and slow. Some men traveled many miles on water and then many miles farther on camels across plains and mountains and deserts. Others sailed in ships to a narrow strip of land where to-day the Suez Canal runs. There they unloaded their boats and carried their provisions and luggage across this strip of land until they came to water again, where they put their goods into other ships and sailed away until they reached the land of riches.

For many years, men traveled in this way to the East, taking their wool, leather, cloth, and metals to exchange for the sugar, spices, precious stones, and silks of the East. But in the countries through which they traveled on camels, there lived some cruel people called Turks, who wanted very much the wool, leather, and cloth that the travelers carried. When the traders were journeying through this land on their camels, the Turks often attacked them and robbed them of their goods, and sometimes killed them. This happened so often that the traders began to be afraid to go on these long overland journeys. And then the Turks took the narrow

strip of land at Suez and men could not safely go that way either.



THEY CARRIED THEIR PROVISIONS ACROSS THIS  
STRIP OF LAND

How many animals do you see that could carry goods?

By this time the people at home had become used to the sugar and spices in their food, and they did not like the idea of going without them; but no merchants would go to trade for them, because they were

afraid they would be robbed and killed by the cruel Turks.

About two hundred years after Marco Polo's return from the East, the traders of another country, called Portugal, went to their King and said: "Master, we must find a new way to the East. Our people want sugar and spices to flavor their food, but they can no longer get them."

The King was troubled, too, for he did not like to give up the sugar and spice in his food any more than his people did, and he was proud of his silken clothes and beautiful precious stones.

His son, Henry, who had heard of the cruelty of the Turks, wanted very much to go out upon the ocean in search of the new way to the land of spice and riches.

The King's other sons said it was foolish to waste so much money in searching for something that could not be found, when money was needed for wars at home.

But Prince Henry pleaded so hard that at last the King gave his consent. A little fleet of ships was built which set off bravely in search of a new way to the East by sea.

For many days Prince Henry's men sailed. Each day the sailors would say: "Oh, Master, we have sailed and sailed, and still we have not found the land of sugar and spices. Let us turn back!"

Then Prince Henry's captain would answer: "Let us sail a little farther; we shall surely come to it soon." But although they sailed for many months, they did not find the land which they were seeking.

A few years later, another Portuguese sea-captain

named Vasco da Gama did succeed in sailing around the southern point of Africa, and so came at last to India, a rich land of the East. He brought back very little spice, and no rich jewels, for he found the ruler of the part of India where he landed not very friendly. But he went back to India a little later. This time he filled his ship with spices and silks, and returned safely to show his riches to the King.

Of course these voyages made Da Gama a great hero, and they really were two of the most important voyages ever made by man. The men of Europe could again trade with the East even though the Turks had cut all the old trade-roads in two.

The King of Portugal tried to keep Da Gama's discovery secret, and after it was known he tried to keep other nations from sending ships around Africa to the East. But before long Spain and Holland and England and France were all taking their part in the trade with India and with the islands of the East. Before that came about, however, many had tried to find other sea-routes to the East. Even before Vasco da Gama's first voyage, one man had said, "I believe the earth is round, and that if I sail far enough to the west I shall come at last to the East."

People laughed at him, for they thought it silly to talk about reaching the East by sailing in exactly the opposite direction.

But this man did not mind being laughed at, for he was sure that he was right; and in the end he proved that he was. His name was Christopher Columbus and later you will read many stories about him. After





THEY PUT THEIR GOODS INTO NEW SHIPS AND  
SAILED AWAY

Columbus, many other seamen tried to reach the East Indies by sailing west or northwest, and though they did not succeed in that, they all did help in discovering something that has proved much more important than the riches of the East — the continents of North and South America.

### SUMMARY

What did the people want? How did they try to get it? Did they finally get it?

Read the following questions. Choose the words that answer the question and write them after the number of the question.

1. What did the traders of Europe take to the East?

wool	metal
cotton	fruit
spice	vegetables
leather	cloth
coal	gold

2. What did the traders bring back from the East?

precious stones	fruit
wool	perfume
cotton	wood
silk	spices
sugar	cloth

3. How did the traders travel at first?

train	automobiles
camels	boats
street cars	horses

4. Who stopped the people from traveling overland?

The people of the East  
The Turks  
The Chinese

5. Why did these people stop them?  
    To give them something  
    To rob them  
    To trade with them
6. Who first tried to find a new way to the East?  
    Prince Henry  
    Columbus  
    Vasco da Gama
7. Who first found the new way to the East?  
    Columbus  
    Prince Henry  
    Vasco da Gama

## CHAPTER II

### THE FIRST CRUSADE

Do you know what a Crusade is? This story will tell what a Crusade is and why the people wanted to go on a Crusade.

#### I

**A**BOUT a thousand years ago, if a man in Europe asked, "What can I do that will please God most?" the priest and his friends would answer, "Make a journey," or pilgrimage as it was called then, "to the place where Jesus suffered and was buried."

It did not cost very much to make this pilgrimage, for all the Christians along the way thought it was a good act to give the pilgrims food and shelter, but the way was very long and dangerous.

#### II

The Holy City, Jerusalem, was in the hands of the Arabs at this time. The Arabs were not Christians, but they did not care if the pilgrims visited their city.

After many years the land was captured by the Turks, who became very cruel to the Christians. They robbed them, tortured them, and sometimes even put them to death. The Christians became angry about the way the Turks treated the pilgrims and they said, "We must take the Holy Land away from the Turks."

At that time there lived a monk called Peter the Hermit, who traveled all over Europe telling the peo-



ple how cruel the Turks were to the pilgrims. Peter wore a long coarse woolen robe and traveled about on a mule. His arms and legs were bare and he ate very little food. He preached wherever he could find an audience.

The people in Europe were fighting each other all the time to see who could get the most land and have the most power. Peter cried, "Stop your fighting one another and use your strength in getting the Holy City away from the Turks. Christ will lead you. He will give you a reward."

When the people heard Peter, they believed all he said. Great crowds followed him wherever he went. The people shouted, "It is the will of God!" It was not long before thousands and thousands of people had fastened a cross of red cloth on the breasts of their long, woolen robes and had set out with Peter for the Holy City, Jerusalem. This pilgrimage was known as a Crusade.

It happened that not all the people went because they wanted to serve God. Some pretended that was the reason, for they knew it would help them. Some went to get wealth, for they had heard of the riches toward the East. Some went to see the world, and others were just robbers and thieves.

The first part of the way people were kind to the Crusaders. But after a time, when the Crusaders began to fight and steal, the people along the way made it very hard for them. Many were killed and some were made slaves.

Peter and his people had not taken time to plan for

the trip and they had neither money nor supplies. After a time many of these Crusaders died of want.



MANY OF THESE WERE REAL KNIGHTS

### III

While Peter and his followers were on their way to the Holy Land, thousands of others who were far more serious and honest were making ready to join the Cru-

sades. Many of these were real knights. They wore suits of bright armor with red crosses upon their breasts and carried shining shields and long lances. They rode upon powerful horses. To many of their spears were attached white banners holding the red cross of the Crusade. Can you not see how splendid they looked as they started upon their long journey to the Holy Land?

#### IV

Little did they know how hard the way would be. First they crossed high mountains; then they traveled through a rough country. After many hardships they came to Constantinople, at that time the most beautiful city in the world. They had never seen anything like it before, and they wondered at it. They said, "What a great city it is! How beautiful are its great churches and palaces! Everything man wants is here."

Constantinople was near the water and ships brought wonderful things from near-by countries. There were great riches there. Many wise and well-educated people lived in Constantinople. They had learned many things from other countries.

#### V

After some trouble the Emperor at Constantinople got the Crusaders across the water and they started on their journey through a hot, dry country.

As they went on to the Holy Land, many of the men and horses died from lack of food and water. Many dogs had followed their masters on this pilgrimage.

One day when the knights had been without water for a long time, all the dogs went away. In a short time they came back to camp. When the thirsty people saw them, they cried, "See their muddy feet, they have found water." They followed the tracks of the dogs and came to water. The dogs had saved their lives. You can imagine how thankful the people were.



"JERUSALEM! JERUSALEM!" THEY CRIED, AND FELL ON THEIR KNEES AND KISSED THE GROUND ON WHICH JESUS HAD WALKED.

## VI

On and on the Crusaders marched, sometimes capturing a town and sometimes being defeated in battle. After a while they came in sight of the Holy City and all



their troubles were forgotten. They cried, "Jerusalem! Jerusalem!" and fell on their knees and kissed the ground on which Jesus had walked.

With shouts of "It is the will of God!" they attacked the walls of the Holy City. They sent showers of stones over the walls from the stone-throwing machines. Blazing arrows set fire to the roofs of houses. Thousands climbed upon the walls from ladders on the outside. At last, after a month of fighting, the Holy City fell into the hands of the Christians.

The Crusaders were so overjoyed at their success that they forgot the teachings of the one whose tomb they came to save. They treated the people who lived in the city very cruelly, killing many of them. The Turks never forgot these cruelties as you will hear later on.

The Crusaders had been away from home four years. Although many had died or been killed in battle, the Christians rejoiced, for Jerusalem had been taken away from the Turks. Many of the knights stayed in Jerusalem, but some returned to their homes telling stories of the wonders they had seen, and of the new things they had learned, and taking with them riches from the East.

#### SUMMARY

What is a Crusade? Why did the people want to go on a Crusade?

Read these questions and write *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say* after the number of each question.

1. Was this pilgrimage about a thousand years ago?
2. Did the Christians go toward the East?
3. Were the Turks Christians?

4. Did all the people go because they wanted to serve God?
5. Were many people willing to go with Peter the Hermit?
6. Was Peter a wise leader?
7. Was the first of the journey through a dry country?
8. Did the Crusaders have any battles on the way?
9. Was Constantinople a very rich city?
10. Did the Christians win the city of Jerusalem?
11. Who ruled the city of Jerusalem after the Christians came?
12. Did the Crusaders gain wealth?
13. Did any of the Christians go home?
14. Did they take anything besides wealth home with them?

### SOMETHING TO DO

Can you make a picture of the Crusaders as they came in sight of Jerusalem? You might each plan a picture or you might make one large picture, each one painting a part of it. If you need a large sheet of paper, you might use wrapping paper. For a few cents you can buy some alabastine or other wall finish if you have no other paint. You will also need a few brushes about an inch wide with quite long handles.

Make a list of the objects you will want in your picture and each choose a part to do. You might each make a sketch of the picture and then you might choose one sketch to follow. The pictures in the book may help you.

### NAME THE PARTS

This story has been divided into parts. Read each part to yourself and think what name belongs to it. The names are given below. Number the name the same as the part to which it belongs. Write the names in the right order on the board. Do they tell the main thoughts of the story?

Many knights joined a Crusade.  
Peter the Hermit led a Crusade.  
The Christians passed through a hot country.  
The Christians took the Holy City.  
Men went on Crusades to the grave of Jesus.  
The Christians saw Constantinople.

### TELL THE STORY

Look at the names of the parts of the story on the board. Can you tell the story as it happened? Who went first to the Holy Land? Who followed? Did they have any hardships? What did they see on the way? Did they do what they wanted to do?

Here are some references to other books that tell the same story. Some of the best readers may be able to read them and tell something interesting to the rest of the class that was not in your story. Evans, *Our Old World Beginnings*, 155-160; Tappan, *Old World Hero Stories*, 136-141; Gordy, *American Beginnings in Europe*, 219-225; Bourne and Benton, *Introductory American History*, 115-117; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 148-153; Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 231-239; Southworth, *What the Old World Gave the New*, 93-96; Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 161-167.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What did the people at home gain from this Crusade? Why?

See if you can answer all the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER III

### THE LATER CRUSADES

You have read about the First Crusade. This story is about other Crusades. You will want to know who went on these Crusades, why they went and what they did.

#### I

**A**FTER the First Crusade the Holy Land belonged to the Christians of Europe for nearly a hundred years. Many people went on pilgrimages to the land where Christ had lived and died.

The Christians might have kept it longer, but Saladin, a great king in Egypt, and the leader of the Turks, took it from them. You remember how the Christians killed the people of the Holy City, Jerusalem. Saladin did not treat the Christians of Jerusalem that way. He was not a Christian, but he was just, brave, and kind. When they could not pay all the money he asked, he let them go free.

#### II

When the Christians in Europe heard that the Holy City had been captured, they made up their minds to take it again from the Turks. Another army of men went on a Crusade, but so many of them were killed on the way that the rest returned home. The people cried, "Who will go and fight for our Lord's grave?"

At that time there was a new king in one of the coun-

tries of Europe. He had been king only six months when he made up his mind to go on a Crusade. He was a brave soldier. His strength was talked about all over Europe. He loved to hunt, to sing, to make verses, and to fight. People called him Richard, the Lion-Hearted.

Two other kings promised to go and help him. Each king took with him thousands of his bravest knights. They were a far more splendid sight than even the knights of the First Crusade.

Richard, the Lion-Hearted looked very brave seated on his mighty horse. His armor flashed brightly in the sunlight. Upon his shield were painted three lions to show his strength, and on his breast he wore the cross. All along his line of knights were bright banners floating from long lances. On these banners the three lions were also painted. Richard and his men looked so strong as they rode away on their dashing horses that the people felt that the Holy City would soon be theirs.

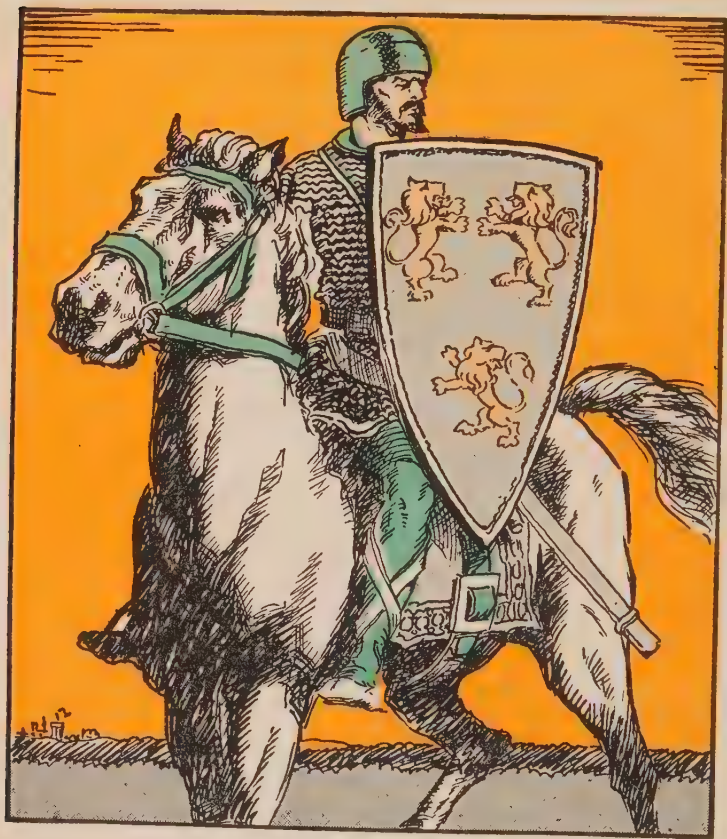
### III

The three kings were not much help to each other. One of the other kings went before Richard did. He made the trip mostly by land. He had much trouble on the way, and just as he was crossing a river near the Holy Land he was drowned. Some of his men went home, but a few waited for the other kings.

Richard and Philip, the third king, started out together. They planned to go by boat. It was not long before the two kings quarreled, and each went his own way. Richard waited to get married. Then he stopped to fight a city. When he arrived, Philip had



been fighting for months against a city not far from Jerusalem.



### RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED

"His armor flashed brightly in the sunlight. Upon his shield were painted three lions."

The sight of Richard brought joy to the hearts of the knights. "On, on!" they cried. "Now we shall win!" But the fight lasted many months longer. The two

kings, like two big boys, could not forget their quarrel. Even their knights began to quarrel. It got so bad that only one king at a time dared take his knights to battle for fear they might fight each other. Wasn't that a silly way for two kings and their knights to act?

#### IV

Richard was a brave soldier and knew how to fight. Every day he rode around the walls of the city telling the knights what to do. The fighting grew more fierce.

"Set the stone-throwing machines to work!" shouted Richard, as the Turks swarmed upon the walls of the city, shooting arrows at the Christians. Stones of flint that Richard had brought were sent over the walls.

"Tear down the walls!" he ordered. "Here is gold for every man who brings away a stone."

The battle grew more fierce. "Tear down the walls!" shouted the men as they brought on the great rams to make holes in them. Even women helped in the work of carrying away the stones. Men were hurrying everywhere.

Moving towers were brought close and the knights swarmed upon the wall. There they fought hand to hand with the Turks. Men dropped from the wall on every side, wounded or dead. Great piles of bodies lay about. The knights pushed on. Slowly the Turks gave way. Great holes were made in the walls through which the Christians rushed upon the city. The victory was won.



MOVING TOWERS WERE BROUGHT CLOSE AND THE  
KNIGHTS SWARMED UPON THE WALL

## V

There was great rejoicing in the camp of the Christians. Now they were ready to go on to Jerusalem to save it from the Turks.

You would think that Richard and Philip would have been so happy over their victory that they would have forgotten their quarrel. But they did not. Philip became more angry and went home, leaving Richard to carry on the war alone.

Richard stayed for some time, fighting bravely. He was so strong and did so many hard deeds that the people of the East thought he could do anything. When their children were naughty and cried, the mothers would say, "Hush, the great Richard will get you."

When a horse shied, the horseman would say, "'Tis Richard in the bushes."

But try as he might, he could not get to Jerusalem. At last he was driven back. Richard had been away from home now two years. He was glad to make peace and go home. He did not take the Holy City, but Saladin said the Christians might come to the city to worship at the tomb of Jesus.

## VI

With only a boy servant King Richard started home. During the war he had made many enemies. He traveled as Hugh, the Merchant, for he was afraid these enemies would do him harm.

One day he was in need of food, but he had no money. He gave his boy a ring to pay for the food. The ring

gave him away. A prince with whom he had quarreled captured him and put him into prison. There he stayed for many months, the people at home not knowing where he was.

Now King Richard had a servant, Blondel, with whom he wrote poems and sang songs. Blondel, knowing his master was in prison somewhere, is said to have wandered about singing beside the walls of every castle a song known only to the King and himself. At last, as he listened, far off in a tower he heard the clear voice of his master singing in answer to him. We are not sure that this story is true, but we do know that King Richard was found.

How happy the people were to know that their King was safe! But his enemies would not let him go until he had paid a large sum of money. It was so great a sum that every man, woman, and child of his kingdom had to help. This they were glad to do to have their King at home once more. Sometime you may read the stories of Robin Hood. Then you will know more about the way people lived in King Richard's time and you may even read more about King Richard himself.

## VII

King Richard never went on another Crusade. But there were other Crusades for more than a hundred years, about eight in all. None of these was able to win back the Holy City. Men were getting interested in business and they did not want to go away. They were forgetting about the tomb of Jesus.

At last the children said, "We will go. Surely God



will give us the Holy City." So they started, thousands of them. They took nothing with them except the clothes they wore — neither food nor swords. They did not know how far it was nor how hard the way, but nothing could stop them. They thought that God would give them ships in which to sail. Twenty thousand children marched over mountains and rough, dry country toward the sea. But when they reached the sea, only seven thousand were left. Many had been taken sick, some were stolen, and others had lost their way.

Some bad men went with them. These men promised that they would take the children across the sea. Seven boat-loads left the shore. Nothing was ever heard of them again. It is thought these wicked men sold the children as slaves in far-off countries.

### VIII

The Crusades had been going on for over two hundred years, but now they were at an end and the Christians had lost all they owned in the Holy Land.

The Crusades had cost much money and thousands and thousands had been killed, but even at that they were of value to the people of Europe. The Crusaders had found new things to eat in the East: fruits, spices, and vegetables. These they liked very much and wanted at home. They also saw beautiful furniture, rugs, and silks of colors they had never seen before. They not only brought these things home, but they learned how to make them. They learned how to make and use the dyes that made the pretty bright colors.

Thousands had traveled back and forth between Europe and the East, many traveling by water. Food and supplies had to be carried to the armies in the East. More ships had to be built. It became easier and cheaper to send goods back and forth. The merchants of Europe sent grain, metal, wool, leather, and furs to the East and brought back silk, spices, perfumes, rich cloth, carpets, and rugs to the people of Europe.

Since the people of the East knew much more than the people of Europe, the Crusaders brought many new ideas home with them. How would you like to do your arithmetic in numbers like those on the face of a clock? Those were the only ones the people of Europe knew until they learned the ones we use from the people of the East.

And so the people of Europe could no longer do without the luxuries and ideas of the East.

#### SUMMARY

Who went on these Crusades? Why did they go?

Read the questions and answers. Choose the answer you think is best and write it on paper after the number of the question. If there is more than one correct answer, write all of them.

1. How long did the Christians keep the Holy City, Jerusalem?
  - a. Fifty years
  - b. Nearly a hundred years
  - c. A few years
2. Who won back the Holy City?
  - a. Richard the Lion-Hearted
  - b. Philip
  - c. No one

3. Which king came the nearest to Jerusalem?
  - a.* Philip
  - b.* Richard the Lion-Hearted
  - c.* The other kings
4. What kind of man was Richard?
  - a.* Brave and strong
  - b.* Weak and cowardly
  - c.* Helpless
5. Why did Richard go home as a merchant?
  - a.* He wanted to see what it was like.
  - b.* It was easier traveling.
  - c.* He was afraid of his enemies.
6. How was Richard got out of prison?
  - a.* His people paid money for him.
  - b.* He broke out of prison.
  - c.* His enemies let him go.
7. What did the children do?
  - a.* They won the Holy City.
  - b.* They were lost.
  - c.* They all returned home.
8. How long did the Crusades last?
  - a.* Fifty years
  - b.* Two years
  - c.* Two hundred years
9. What did the Crusaders find in the East?
  - a.* Grain, metal, wool, leather, and furs
  - b.* Forests, lakes, and rainy weather
  - c.* Silks, perfumes, rich cloth, carpets, and rugs
10. How did the Crusades help the Christians?
  - a.* They learned better ways of doing things.
  - b.* They learned better ways of planting grain.
  - c.* They learned how to make and dye silk and rugs.
  - d.* They first learned about furs.
  - e.* They built more and better ships.

## SOMETHING TO DO

Make a large picture of the time when Richard showed the greatest bravery. Each one may be able to paint a part. Alabastine makes good paint and a large sheet of wrapping paper will do. You may want to paint other pictures of the story and some of you may be able to make models of the stone-throwing machine, the moving tower, or the ships out of clay, wood, or pasteboard. Show your picture to the class and tell about it. Show the class how your model works.

Make a sample chart of the things the merchants of Europe took to the East and one of the things the Christians took home again. Paste the samples on a large piece of cardboard. Can you print nicely or cut out the letters to put on each card to tell about it?

## NAME THE PARTS

Read each part of the story to yourself. From the list below choose the name that belongs to each part. Write the names of the parts on the board after the right numbers. Do the names tell the story?

Richard was put in prison.

A great king took the Holy City away from the Christians. Richard carried on the war alone.

A city near Jerusalem was taken by Philip and Richard.

\* Three kings planned to go on a Crusade together.

The Crusaders learned many things in the East.

The children went on a Crusade.

The three kings were not much help to each other.

## TELLING A STORY

Can you tell the story of "The Later Crusades"? Look at the names of the parts that you wrote on the board and see if you can tell about each part. See if you can tell anything more about each part. Have you read something in another

book that you can tell? Here are some references that may help the best readers to find something in other books. Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 167-172; Southworth, *What the Old World Gave the New*, 97-101; Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 242-248; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 154-164; Gordy, *American Beginnings in Europe*, 226-229; Tappan, *European Hero Stories*, 141-151; Evans, *Our Old World Beginnings*, 161-163.

#### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What did the people of the East gain from the Crusades that helped them most? Why do you think so? If you do not agree, see who can give the best reasons for his answer.

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.



## CHAPTER IV

### MARCO POLO

Marco Polo had a strange adventure. At least you may think so. Read to find out what this adventure was.

#### I

**Y**OU have read how a man named Marco Polo returned to his home in Europe after a long journey, and told his friends about the sugar, spices, silk, and precious stones he had seen. This man left his home when he was very young — not much older than you. He had such strange adventures that you may think that, like Aladdin, he must have had a wonderful lamp to help him.

Marco Polo's father and uncle had been in the East before Marco Polo ever went there. Many years after the Crusades the Polos journeyed to Constantinople and then on toward the East, until they came to the court of the Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan. They were much interested in this country far to the east, for the trees, plants, houses, and animals were not like those in their own country and the people they met were very different from those in Italy, their home. These people had yellow skin, straight black hair, and slanting eyes. And of course Kublai Khan thought the Polos looked very queer because they had white skin. He found, however, that these strange men could tell him many

interesting things about the distant lands from which they had come, and he liked their company.

The Emperor kept the two brothers near him at court, and never tired of hearing them talk about their people and their part of the world. He became greatly interested in what they told him about the Christian religion, and he wished that missionaries from Europe would come to show his people how to be Christians, too.

After spending nine years in China, the Polo brothers started home in order to get some missionaries for Kublai Khan. But while they had been away from home there had been trouble in the Church, and when they reached their native city, which was Venice, Italy, they could get no missionaries to go back with them. So they agreed that they must go back themselves and do what they could to help Kublai Khan and his people.

## II

Marco Polo was a boy of seventeen when his father returned from China. He heard his father and uncle tell of the riches and the wonders of the East, and he, too, wished to see those things for himself.

"Father, take me with you," begged Marco.

"The journey is long and hard," answered his father, "and you are not yet grown."

"But see how strong I am! I can walk as far as any man. Let me go!" coaxed Marco.

"It is a long way over a sandy country where there is little water. You will sometimes have no water to drink nor food to eat. It will take us many months,

maybe years, before we come to the land of Kublai Khan. Do you think you could stand all that without wanting to come home?" asked his father.

"If you will let me go, I will show you that I can stand as much as any man," said Marco. "I will never ask to turn back."



THE POLOS LEAVING THEIR HOME

### III

After four years of hard travel they reached the court of Kublai Khan. Marco was now a grown man.

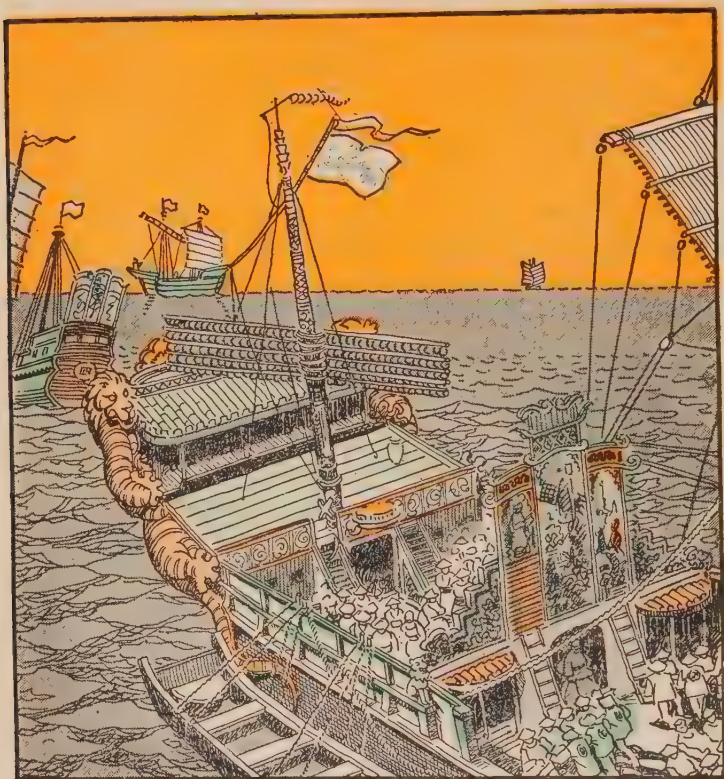
The palaces of the Khan were so beautiful, and there

were so many strange sights to see that he soon forgot the long days of hardship and hunger, and the cold or stormy nights when he had had to sleep out of doors, and had wished, oh, so much, that he was back in his own home.

The three men made their home with the Emperor, or Khan. Marco was a bright young fellow, and he soon learned many of the languages that were spoken in this strange land. He also looked about him carefully wherever he went in the land of the Khan, and he was allowed to go wherever he pleased.

The Khan used to send messengers to see how his people were getting along in the distant parts of China, for the country was very large. These messengers did not often tell him very much that he wanted to know. But he soon found that when Marco Polo traveled about, he always saw and remembered a great many interesting and amusing things. So the Khan would often send his messengers away, telling them that Marco Polo knew more about the country than they.

At last the Khan made Marco Polo his chief messenger, and he visited every part of the Khan's land. Wherever he went the people liked him, and they made him many presents of precious stones such as you see in jewelry, only these stones were many times as large. The Khan never tired of hearing Marco Polo tell about his adventures, and he, too, made him presents of gold and jewels, so that Marco became very rich.



### KUBLAI KHAN'S SHIPS

These were small, frail vessels, driven by sails, or by long oars pulled by men.

### IV

In the mean time the older Polos had become rich in other ways. It was now over twenty years since they had left their own land, and they wanted to go home again. But the Khan would not let them go.

It happened that a Princess in the Khan's family was to marry a Prince who lived in a far country. The



journey by land was very dangerous, and the Khan thought it would be safer to go by water. Now, the boats that the Khan had were small, frail vessels, driven by sails, or by long oars pulled by men. No one in China had ever taken such a long journey on the sea, and the Khan's sailors were afraid to go. They begged him not to send them.

The Prince's home was to the west of China, in the direction where the home of the Polos lay. The Polos saw that here was a chance to get back to their own Venice. So they offered to take the Princess to the Prince. When the Khan found that none of his men would take the journey, he decided to let the Polos go.

They hid their money and jewels in the linings of their coats and started for home, sailing along the coast of China toward India and Europe. This happened more than six hundred years ago.

## V

The Princess was taken to the Prince whom she was to marry, and the Polos, after many exciting adventures, returned safely to their own home. Their friends did not know them, for they had long beards and their clothes were worn and ragged. So the Polos invited their friends to a fine dinner.

They told many, many stories of their adventures on the land and on the sea, and then they ripped open their ragged coats. Out fell jewels, great numbers of them — diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and pearls! The guests were much excited at what they saw. Now they knew that these men were really the Polos, and they begged

for more stories about the wonderful land from which all these beautiful jewels came.



“THE POLOS ARRIVE SAFELY HOME”

Why is the crowd gathering around the Polos?

## VI

A few years later Marco Polo was taken prisoner in a battle, and it was while he was in prison that he wrote a book about his travels in the East. That book was

the first one ever written in Europe telling of the great riches that were to be found in China, India, and the islands of the East Indies. Some time you may want to read the story that Marco Polo wrote about his travels in Asia.

### SUMMARY

What was Marco Polo's adventure?

If the statement is true, write the word *true* after the number of the statement. If it is false, write *false* after the number of the statement.

1. Marco Polo lived in Venice, Italy.
2. Kublai Khan wanted his people to become Christians.
3. The court of Kublai Khan was not far from Marco Polo's home.
4. Many missionaries went to the land of Kublai Khan.
5. Marco reached the land of the Khan in a short time.
6. The country was so smooth that traveling was easy.
7. Marco was a messenger for the Khan.
8. He was not a good messenger because he did not know much of the country.
9. The East was a very poor country.
10. The Polos became very rich.
11. Many people had traveled on the Pacific Ocean before the Polos.
12. Marco Polo was the first to write a book telling of the riches of the East.

3

### SOMETHING TO DO

Do you think this would make a good play?

How many scenes would you have? You will probably not have time to play more than five. Where would they take place? Make a list of all the scenes you would like to play.

Have you given any scene twice? Can you make one scene of two or three of the scenes you have named?

When you play a scene, how can you tell your audience what is told in the story about boats, places, and people? You might be able to have some one come into the scene and talk about it. Can you tell the description in conversation? Can you plan what the different persons would say? You might divide your class into groups and each group get a scene ready to play for the rest.

If after you have tried to play the story once you find ways to play the story better, you might try it again, different ones playing the parts. Your language teacher may be able to help you plan better sentences.

What scenery and costumes will you want? Your art teacher will help you make them.

If you have no more time to spend on this story in history class, and you want to play it again so as to do it better, you may find time in your language or auditorium class.

### NAME THE PARTS

The story of Marco Polo has been divided into parts. The name of each part is given here. Read each part and see if you can choose the name that belongs to it. Write the names of the parts in the order in which they come in the story. Write them on the board with their numbers.

Marco becomes the Khan's messenger.

Their friends do not know the Polos.

Marco Polo begs to go with his father on the second journey to China.

The Polo brothers first go to China.

Marco Polo wrote one of the first books about the East.

The Polos are the first to journey on the Pacific.

## CAN YOU TELL A STORY?

How much of the story about Marco Polo can you tell? Look at the names of each part of the story on the board and tell as much as you can. See if you can think of something some one else has forgotten.

Some of the best readers in the class may find something interesting to tell the rest of the class that was not told in your story. Here are some references to other books that tell the same story. Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 172-176; Southworth, *What the Old World Gave the New*, 119; Sherwood, *Our Country's Beginnings*, 210-213; Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 258-260; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of our Country*, 2-5; Bourne and Benton, *Introductory American History*, 161-165; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 168; Tappan, *Old World Hero Stories*, 152-157.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What is the most important thing that Marco Polo did? Why do you think so? Can you answer the true and false questions now without a mistake?



## CHAPTER V

### THE NORTHMEN

Who is the strongest person you ever knew? How does he show he is strong? This story is about some very strong men. How did they show they were strong?

#### I

**A** LONG time before the Christians of Europe went on the Crusades to the East, there lived north of them a race of men who were known all over the world for their great strength. Their land was nearly surrounded by water, and for this reason they became good sailors. In fact, they just about lived upon the water. They were not afraid of hardship and could endure great cold and hunger. They were very quarrelsome, and more than anything else they liked to fight.

Even the little boys of six or seven soon learned not to be afraid. They learned to swim in the icy waters of the ocean. They often went to hunt with the men, and learned to ride a horse, to pull a bow, and to throw a lance. They learned to make their spears and swords from iron. It was great fun for them to coast on the snow down the mountain-sides on their long, wooden skiis and take great leaps over the deep holes. They also learned to play the harp and make up songs. They worked and played so hard that by the time they were twelve years old they were almost as tall and as strong as the men and were ready to take a part in the wars.

For a long time these Northmen, as they were called, lived in small tribes. These tribes fought against each other and stole each other's property. By and by a few brave men conquered all the rest until there were three kings among the Northmen.

Now many of the men did not like to have a king, and they would not stay at home to be ruled by another man. They built ships for themselves and sailed away. They would sail along the shore of their own country and of other countries in Europe, fight against the peaceful people they found, steal their food, their gold, and their valuables, and then run away in their own ships far out to sea.

Most of all they liked to steal the gold and silver ornaments from the churches. They knew nothing of the God the Europeans worshiped. The mighty Thor and others were their gods. You will like to read about their strange beliefs.

These men came to be known as the Vikings. They were much feared by every one, for they were very cruel and unkind. If a man tried to guard his home, they killed him. It mattered not to them that little boys and girls were left with no one to care for them.

## II

There is a story told about one Viking, the strongest of them all. He had a very bad temper and was very quarrelsome. He led his band of men to do many cruel deeds. At last he had killed so many men that he no longer could stay in the lands of the Norsemen, as the Northmen were called. This man was Eric, the Red.

"I must be off," said he gruffly, as his men gathered about him. "My sword is always causing me trouble. It will never stay where it belongs. Where will it take me next?" He drew out his sword and stroked it lovingly.

"We will follow you wherever you go!" shouted his men.

"Who will go with me?" cried Eric in his big voice.

"I! I!" came from his men, for they knew that where Eric went there would be many strange things happening.

"Do you know where I would go?" asked Eric. "I have heard of a land that is ever white. Near there great ships of ice sail on the ocean. I do not know the way to this strange land. All I know is that it is toward the west. But it is there I would go."

"There we will go!" cried the men.

### III

Eric and his men were busy for many days making their ship ready and storing away food and clothing for the long journey. Not much was known of the great, dark ocean at that time, and it took much courage to start out on a voyage to an unknown land.

The ship was not an ocean liner such as we have, but a small boat hardly three times as large as a rowboat. In shape it was much like a canoe. On the bow was the huge, golden head of a dragon which shone in the sunlight. Along the sides of it were rows of large, painted wooden shields. Under these the men could swim away if their enemies trapped them. Between the shields



AT THE STERN STOOD ERIC, SO LARGE AND POWERFUL  
THAT NOT ONE OF HIS MEN WOULD DARE NOT OBEY HIM

were pins for the great oars that were used to force the ship along when the wind no longer blew.

All was ready at last. On a platform at the stern stood Eric, so large and powerful that not one of his men would dare not obey him. A garment made of metal fitted him closely and hung almost to his knees. By his side hung his gold-handled sword, his faithful friend. On his head he wore a metal hat that shone like gold and was shaped like a wolf's head.

At the oars sat his men, their spears, axes, bows, and slings by their sides, ready to do their master's bidding. They wore trousers made of coarse stuff, and thick woolen shirts that hung down almost to their knees. About their waists they wore their sword belts, held up by a broad strap over one shoulder. Their long, light hair flowed to their shoulders from beneath iron hats made in many queer shapes. Heavy whiskers made them look very stern.

After traveling many days on the strange water, not knowing where he was going, Eric saw a land rising out of the distance. It was hard in this land of snow and ice to find a place to stop. Close to the shore there was a deep, green valley where they landed. There they built a house. They hunted reindeer, bear, and seal, and fished.

#### IV

One spring, after Eric had been in the new country three years, he said, "Wouldn't it be pleasant to have some neighbors so that we might have feasts as we did at home?"



"Let us go home and tell our friends of this new land," said one of his men.

"Maybe some will want to come to live with us," said another.

"We will give this land a name. Let us call it Greenland. Then many will like the name and want to come here."

Now it so happened that many did come back with Eric from his old home to live in Greenland. They made several villages and lived there many years.

## V

As Eric and his friends were nearing Greenland on this last voyage, a great surprise had come to the crew of one of his ships. A strong wind drove it off its course until it was far out of sight of the other ships. All at once land appeared ahead of them. It was not white land like Greenland, but truly a green land covered with forests. They did not stop, but sailed on north to Eric's new land. They had seen a land about which no one had ever heard before.

## VI

Eric had two sturdy sons. One of them, known as Leif, Eric's son, had heard of the unknown land. He wanted to know more about this land. His father helped him fit out his ship and sent him away with many men to help him.

He boldly turned his boat to the south. He battled with the high waves for days, always watching for the strange land.

One day as the dragon-headed boat cut its way through the water, the cry, "Land!" was heard. Sure enough! Here was a land they had never seen before. They landed, but found a shore covered with bare, flat rocks.

"This is not the land we seek," they said.

On they sailed to the south. Then there rose before them a coast covered with white sand, and back of that stood a dark, green forest. "This must be the land we have heard about." They went on shore, but did not stay long. They wanted so much to see what other lands there were.

After two days they came to a river that led them to a large lake. Here they let down the anchor. Not many minutes passed before they were all on shore, to their great delight.

"Did you ever feel grass so soft to your feet?" asked one.

"And how pleasant the air, and warm!" cried Leif. "This is a land finer than we have ever known. Here we will spend the winter."

Now what do you suppose this strange new land was? It was some part of the land we now know as North America. It may even have been a part of the United States. And this happened probably in the year 1000.

## VII

Leif and his men stayed there all winter. There was plenty of timber, and they soon built themselves a log house. There was fuel to keep them warm. They had food and shelter, and were very happy even though they were hundreds of miles from their families.

It seemed as if no one lived upon this land. The men were anxious to know more about it. After their home was done, Leif divided his men into two parties, one to explore the country and one to guard the house. They little knew what might happen to them.

"Be careful," said Leif, "that you do not go far inland and that you can get back by evening. Above all, you must stay together."

### VIII

One evening Tryker, Leif's favorite man, did not come back with the rest.

"Where is Tryker?" asked Leif anxiously. "Did you not see he was gone? Why did you not search for him?"

No one was able to answer, and Leif was very angry. "Who knows what has happened to him? We must go at once to look for him."

His men were very much ashamed and followed him silently as he strode off into the forest.

They had not gone far when they saw Tryker running toward them.

He was so excited that all he could do was to jabber at them in German, for he was a German. But he held a strange-looking something in his hand.

"Where have you been?" asked Leif. "Why are you so late?"

He could only roll his eyes wildly and point to the woods. It was plain to be seen no harm had come to him and that he had found something to make him happy. It was some time before they could bring him to reason.



THEY HAD NOT GONE FAR WHEN THEY SAW TRYKER  
RUNNING TOWARDS THEM

"I did not go much farther than you," he said at last,  
"but see what I have found!"

"What are they?" cried the men.

"It is a grand discovery. Grapes! See! Grapes,  
growing wild!" cried he, laughing and rolling his eyes  
joyously.

"What are they?" said Leif. "I have never heard of  
grapes. How do you know they are grapes?"

"I, not know grapes?" asked Tryker, "when I was  
born in the land where they grow?"

The next morning he took them to see vines all covered  
with purple fruit. They ate and wondered at the taste.

"It is food and drink together," they said.

"This is a glorious find," said Leif. "Let us call this land Vineland. We must take some of this splendid fruit home with us to show our friends what grows in this wonderful land."

## IX

The winter was a mild one and soon passed away. They loaded their boat with lumber, so useful in their treeless, northern home. And everywhere they stored away dried grapes till the boat was filled to overflowing. So they started home.

Eric gladly welcomed his son home, and called him Leif, the Lucky. Leif made no more voyages, for the next winter his father died and he became the head of Greenland.

This is the story of the first discovery of America. A few more people went there and some even had trouble with the natives. But by and by the people disappeared from even Greenland, and every one forgot all about the Norsemen's finding a new land called Vineland. Nearly everything we know about the adventures comes from the long poems called "sagas" that the Norsemen recited, from father to son, for many centuries.

## SUMMARY

What did the Northmen do that showed they were strong?

Read the questions and write *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say* after the number of the question.

1. Were the Northmen brave and strong?
2. Did all the Northmen like to have a king?
3. Who were the kings?



4. Was Eric, the Red, a Northman?
5. Who first found Greenland?
6. Did others follow Eric to Greenland?
7. Was Greenland a green country?
8. Did Leif find America?
9. Was it about in the year 1000?
10. Did Leif name the new land Vineland?
11. Did Leif stay in America more than one winter?
12. Did he name any other parts of the land?
13. Was Leif the first one that we know about to come to America?
14. Years after did any one remember about Leif's finding a new land?
15. Did Leif write the story of his adventure so that we know it is true?

#### SOMETHING TO DO

Would you like to play the story about the Northmen? How many scenes will you have? Write on the board the names of the scenes that you would like to play. Have you named the same scene more than once? Are there some that you can put together to make one scene? What will you name it?

Plan how many characters you will need and what they will wear. In order to have a good play you must try to act and feel just as the characters in the story acted and felt.

Will you need to make conversation to tell the part of the story that is not written in conversation? Think how you would say it.

If you need help in making scenery or costumes, ask your art teacher.

Maybe some one would like to paint a few of the scenes.

#### NAME THE PARTS

The story has been divided into parts. Read each part to yourself. Choose a name for each part, until you have read

the whole story. Write the names of the parts on the board as you name them. Number the parts. Do the names tell the story? Here are the names from which to choose:

His friends come to his new home.

The new land was forgotten.

Eric, the Red, finds a new home.

A new land is seen.

One of Leif's men makes a discovery.

Lief searches for the new land.

Eric, the Red, must leave the Northland.

The Northmen stole from other people.

Leif and his men spend the winter in the new land.

### SOMETHING TO TELL

Use the names of the parts of the story and see if you can tell the story. You may like to take turns telling the parts of the story.

The fast workers may be able to tell the class something that was not in your story if they read some of the following references: Tappan, *European Hero Stories*, 94-98; Perry and Price, *American History*, First Book, 7-10; Bourne and Benton, *Introductory American History*, 103-106; Hall, *Our Ancestors in Europe*, 157-159; Woodburn and Moran, *Beginners History of the United States*, 7-11; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 165-168; Barstow, *Explorers and Settlers*, 3-14; Woodburn and Moran, *Finders and Founders of the New World*, 10-15.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Leif had found a new land. Why were the people of Europe not more interested in it? Write your reasons on the board.

Why was there a green valley in the land of snow and ice? What time of year do you think it was?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER VI

### HOW MEN TRAVELED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST

The Crusaders had found many articles in the East that they wanted. Marco Polo had brought home great riches. In that time there were no railroads nor big steamships. How do you think these goods were carried from the East to Europe? This story will tell you. Read it.

#### I

**H**OW would you like to sit high on the hump of a camel and ride miles and miles? It would be fun for a time. But after a ride all day across a hot, dry country, with never a shade tree to hide you from the burning rays of the sun, you would probably decide you liked your automobile better. That was the way much of the traveling was done at the time of the Crusades.

You remember how during the Crusades many, many people traveled between Europe and the East, and how they brought home many good things from the East. You remember, too, how Marco Polo went to the Far East and found still greater riches. Now the people of Europe got so used to the good things of the East that they could no longer do without them. Each year more and more merchants carried woolen cloth, metal, leather, and grain to the East to trade for spices, cotton cloth, silks, rugs, sweet-scented perfumes, and beautiful jewels. Of course these men grew quite rich, but their work was very hard and dangerous.

## II

There were three routes by which these merchants traveled when they returned from the East with their goods. The northern way was from India and China, the lands in the Far East where Marco Polo went. I am sure if you had seen one of these merchants starting for home, you would have thought it quite like a circus parade. Their goods were carried on the backs of camels. The drivers loaded the kneeling camels with goods worth thousands of dollars. How the camels grunted and groaned! They seemed to think that if they made enough fuss their masters would pity them and lighten their loads. Once on their feet, they did their best to take their precious loads safely home.

Although each merchant had many camels and many drivers, it was much safer if the merchants went together, so they joined their groups of camels in one long line called a caravan.

For weeks they traveled over a dry, sandy country. During the day the sun poured its burning heat on them. At night they slept under the clear sky. How cold it was after the fierce heat of the day! Sometimes strong winds drove the sand in great clouds through the air. Then the caravan would have to stop and wait for the storm to pass. There was very little food and water. Had it not been for the food and water each camel packed away in his own little storehouse, thus enabling him to travel over the hot desert for many days without more water, the merchants never could have made this dangerous journey.

Sometimes in passing through the dry wastes of land,



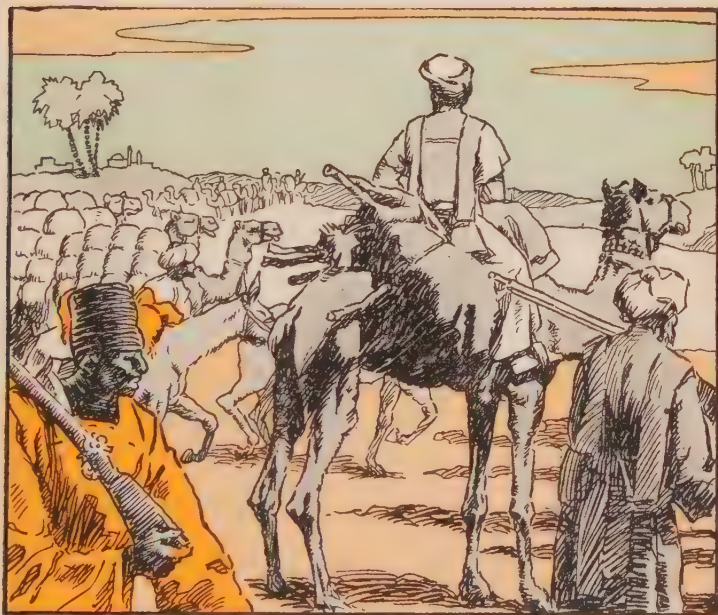
THE DRIVERS LOADED THE KNEELING CAMELS WITH  
GOODS WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

wild tribes of men would pounce upon the caravan, kill many of the drivers, and steal the precious loads.

At other times the merchants would pass safely through the dry country and think they were soon to reach a small city where they might have food, water, and rest. But when they reached the place, they would



find the city had been destroyed and the people killed or sold as slaves. Then there was no food or rest for them. They must go on until they reached another town. The kings along the way made these merchants pay large sums of money just to go through their countries.



THEY JOINED THEIR GROUPS OF CAMELS IN ONE LONG  
LINE CALLED A CARAVAN

### III

When the caravans reached the beautiful city of Constantinople, the city the Crusaders thought so wonderful, the merchants were very glad. It took a year or more to come that far, but the rest of the way

was not nearly so dangerous nor long. It was now a race to see which merchant could get his goods home first. The Crusades had shown the people a number of routes to travel from there on. They could travel by land, using horses, or mules and wagons. Also many ships sailed on the great Mediterranean Sea, and on these the merchants could reach home.

The way by land was still hard, for the road led through a rocky country and over high mountains where there was always deep snow and ice. This way led to Venice, the most beautiful city in the world.

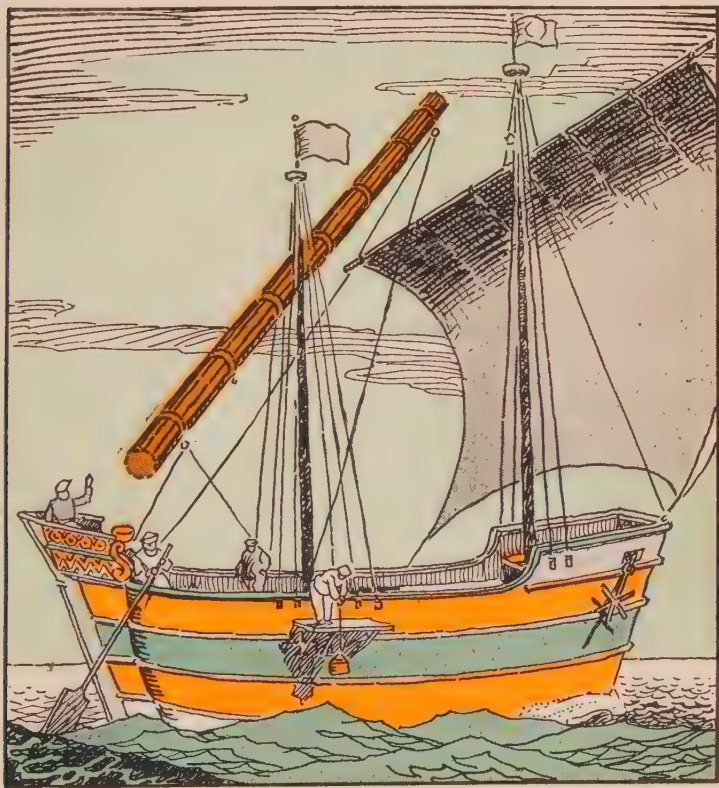
Venice was not always a city with graceful boats sailing up and down its winding canals among buildings of rich marble. It was once only a tiny, low city built on many islands where men fled when they had done wrong or some one wanted to harm them. But when the merchants made it the end of their long journey from the East, then it became the beautiful Venice. You will hear much about its domes and towers, its statues, and its richly colored pictures, for many people go even now to see this beautiful city.

#### IV

Another way men traveled from the East was far south of this one. Queer little Chinese boats called junks carried the merchants and their goods across large oceans and seas. They never sailed far out from the land, for in those days men were afraid of the deep ocean.

They sailed or rowed until they came to a narrow piece of land, the Isthmus of Suez. Here the goods

had to be loaded onto camels' backs and carried across the land to the Mediterranean Sea. Again they were loaded onto ships and taken home. These ships were much stronger and faster than the Chinese junks. It would seem that this was a much safer way than by land. But the ships were often caught in storms, and much rich treasure that was lost by the merchants now lies in the sea.



THE QUEER LITTLE CHINESE BOATS CALLED JUNKS

Some of the merchants who went by this southern route took their goods to Venice and some made their homes in another city, Genoa. From these cities, ancient roads ran over the mountains and along the rivers into other parts of Europe. The good things of the East were sold all over Europe, to other rich merchants, to kings, nobles, and knights.



THE THREE TRADE ROUTES

V

There was still another route the merchants sometimes traveled. On this way home the merchants first journeyed for a long distance by those queer little Chinese junks. Then they carried their goods by caravan

until they reached the same big Mediterranean Sea. There they could find many ships to take them home. This route was about halfway between the northern and southern routes. We will call it the middle route. Men liked this route, for there were many cities along the way, and there they could do much trading.

## VI

So you see that it cost a great amount of money to bring the goods safely home. The merchants had to charge a large price for them. This made no difference. The people bought all they had and always wanted more. The trade kept growing and the merchants became richer and richer, until there was wealth in Europe about which even kings had never before dreamed.

## SUMMARY

Read the questions and on another paper write the number of the question and the word or words that would finish the sentence.

1. The merchants brought their goods from the East by ——— routes.
2. The ——— route was by water except for a narrow strip of land.
3. The ——— route led across a dry land.
4. There were many cities on the ——— route.
5. The northern route led to the beautiful city of ———.
- 6.<sup>9</sup> ——— and ——— became very rich cities.
7. All of the routes were ———.
8. It took a ——— time to bring the goods from the Far East.
9. This made the merchants charge ——— for their goods.
10. There was great ——— in Europe.



## SOMETHING TO DO

Could you make a cut-out poster showing how the merchants traveled the three routes and how the country looked? You might make three big posters together, each one doing some part, or you might each choose one route and make a small poster alone. How will you show the water, the land, and the sand? What grows in sandy countries? How will you show Constantinople? Read the story carefully to see when the merchants traveled on land and when on the water. How will your posters of the three routes be different?

## NAME THE PARTS

As before, the story has been divided into parts. Choose the name that belongs to each part from the list below. Write on the board the names of the parts under each other and number them with Roman numbers. Do the names of the parts give the main points of the story? We call this an outline. An outline shows us the main points of a story and helps us tell it.

The merchants became very rich.

The middle route passed many cities.

The southern way was nearly all by water.

The northern route led over a dry country.

Men of Europe wanted to trade with the East.

The merchants took the goods by land and by sea from Constantinople.

## TELLING A STORY

Now you have made an outline. See if you can use it in telling the story of "How Men Traveled from the East to the West."

Ask your teacher or your best reader to read to you the first twenty-two lines of Rudyard Kipling's "Ballad of the King's Jest," a long poem to be found in the volume entitled *Departmental Ditties and Barrack Room Ballads*. These

lines describe the approach of a caravan. Can you see any of the pictures that they give you?

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Would the kings of Europe want to help the merchants? Why do you think so? Write your reasons on the board.

See if you can fill the spaces in the summary without a mistake.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE TURKS

From the chapters you have read, do you think the journey to the East was a hard one? It became even harder. Read the story and see if you can tell why.

THE journeys the merchants from Europe had taken to the East to buy goods had been hard. Much money had been spent and many lives had been lost. But at last something happened that made it even more difficult to carry the goods to Europe or even to go to the East.

At the time of the First Crusade the Turks, who had come into the country from the Far East, were fast taking the land around Jerusalem from other tribes. These Turks were warlike people who wandered from place to place. They made trouble with every tribe they met. They accepted the religion of Mohammed and did not believe as the Christians did.

You remember how the Crusaders at last took Jerusalem from the Turks. Never again did these Turks become powerful, but another tribe known as the Ottoman Turks grew so strong that again the people around Jerusalem were troubled by these cruel men. This was three hundred years after the Crusades.

They were proud warriors who despised the Christians. They were still the fierce, warlike people who years before had treated the Christians so cruelly.

And they won all the land even close to Constantinople, the city the Crusaders thought so beautiful.



THE TURKS WERE WARLIKE PEOPLE WHO WANDERED  
FROM PLACE TO PLACE

At last they became so bold that they attacked Constantinople. Many of the Christians who went on the Crusades had stayed in Constantinople. The trade between the East and Europe gave them much to do

and they were growing rich. Then, too, many merchants from Venice and Genoa had gone there to live. The Christians and the merchants all joined with the Emperor of Constantinople to fight against the Turks.

The Turkish leaders had wished only for more riches and land. The one who attacked Constantinople was worse than all the rest. He made up his mind to take the beautiful city and make it the chief city of a great Turkish kingdom. This man was Mohammed the Second.

The Emperor and all the others fought bravely for fifty-three days to defend the city of great white domes. But fight as they would they could not save it.

Mohammed was a fierce warrior. He drove back and killed the brave defenders until even the Emperor was killed. At last he took the city in 1453.

Nothing was too cruel for Mohammed to do. The leaders of the Christians he beheaded. Those of high rank he kept prisoners until large sums of money were paid for them. The common men were sold as slaves. The churches with the shining domes were robbed and made into mosques for a place of worship for the Turks, who were not Christians. The Turks knew nothing of art, and many of the beauties that the Christians admired so much were destroyed.

Mohammed also took from every captive family the healthiest and strongest of the boys. These boys were brought up to worship as he did. They were also taught warfare and were made to fight for the Turks even against their own people.

The fighting did not end when the Turks had taken



Constantinople. They pressed on toward the west until they conquered the land a long way toward Venice.

As you can understand, the trade with the East almost stopped. The Turks did not care to trade and kept on making war. Most of the merchants had to spend their time defending their land against the Turks. Those who did try to carry on trade had to go through Constantinople if they took the northern route. They had to pass through the land where there was fighting. That was far from safe, for the Turks would steal the goods and kill the merchants. You can imagine that few merchants cared to go that way.

For some time goods were brought from the East by the middle and southern routes. But even there the Turks finally made their way. They built fleets of ships and sailed upon the Mediterranean Sea. All along the coast they captured cities and towns. They took the islands of the sea. Many of the Turks became pirates. They captured the merchants' ships, killed the merchants, and stole their goods.

At last it grew so dangerous that no one dared travel toward the East. Venice and Genoa lost their great trade. There was no happiness, just warfare and suffering. The people of Europe could no longer get the spices, silks, carpets, perfumes, and jewels from the East. Trade had almost stopped. Many had nothing to do.

Something had to be done. Men said, "A new way to the East must be found where the Turks cannot stop us." But the questions were, "Who is to do it?" and



THEY BUILT FLEETS OF SHIPS AND SAILED UPON THE  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

"Where shall they go?" It seemed that the best way would be by water if only they could find the way. Something had happened that made travel by water much easier and safer than it had ever been before. "But where should they go?"

## SUMMARY

What made the way to the East much harder?

Read the following sentences. If what the sentence says is true, write *true* after the number of the sentence; if it is false, write *false* after the number of the sentence.

1. Getting the goods from the East was an easy thing to do.
2. The Turks were a cruel, warlike people.
3. Many Christians lived in Constantinople.
4. There were no merchants in Constantinople.
5. The Turks captured Constantinople.
6. It was captured in 1453.
7. No one tried to save the city.
8. The Turks were lovers of art.
9. The Turks spoiled much of the beauty of the city.
10. They stopped fighting when they took Constantinople.
11. The fighting did not stop the trade with the East by the northern route.
12. The Turks became pirates and stopped the trade on the middle and southern routes.
13. The people of Europe could still get the goods from the East.
- 14.<sup>a</sup> Venice and Genoa lost their trade.
15. People said a new way must be found to the East.

## SOMETHING TO DO

Can you find Constantinople on a big map? Find Venice and Genoa. They are on the Mediterranean Sea. Find the way the merchants went to the East by the three routes. Ask your teacher to help you if you do not understand the map. Can you see any other ways they might go?

Can you show on a little map where the Turks cut off the trade routes to the East? If you have no maps, perhaps you could trace one from your geography or a committee could make copies for the whole class. You will want a map of Europe and Asia together.

## DIVIDE THE STORY

The stories you have read so far in this book have been divided into parts, and each part has been numbered. In this story the numbers have been left out. The names of the parts are given below in the right order. Can you tell where the numbers should be in the story? Read the name of the first part. Where would you put the number one? Where does Part I end? You may have to read the name of Part II before you can tell. Read the name of each part and see if you can tell where it begins and ends.

- I. The Turks take the land near Constantinople.
- II. Constantinople was captured by Mohammed.
- III. Trade to the East was almost stopped.

Do the names of the parts tell the story? If they do it is an outline. An outline gives the important thoughts in a story. It is like the frame of a house. We build upon the frame of a house to give us the parts we need. We sometimes trim a house to make it more interesting. That is the way with a story. We make the frame; then we tell more about it to give the facts and to make it more interesting.

## TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story. How many of you can tell the story, remembering the important thoughts of the story? Can you trim the story to make it more interesting?

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Could the Crusaders have kept the Turks from making so much trouble? How could they have done it? What kept them from doing it? Did the Crusaders always treat their enemies kindly?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary now without making a mistake.



## CHAPTER VIII

### SOMETHING NEW

The last story told us that traveling on the sea was made easier. Do you wonder what had happened to make traveling on the sea easier than it had ever been before? Maybe some of you have already guessed it. Some new things had been invented, and they not only made traveling easier, but helped in other ways. Read this story and you will find out what they were.

A LITTLE tool known as a compass had been invented. It showed the sailors which way was north, east, south, or west. Until this time, it had been necessary to tell these directions by the sun, moon, or stars. Sometimes clouds hid these signs. Then the sailors did not know which way to go. The compass made traveling by sea much easier.

The first compass was made by rubbing a needle upon a magnet, then fastening the needle upon a straw or a cork. When the needle was floated in water, it would turn to point to the north. This would have been a great help to the sailors, for it was known a long time. But no one dared to use it.

If a captain had carried it on his ship, his sailors would have refused to go aboard. "He is a magician," they would have said. "If we go on board his ship, something terrible will happen to us. It is magic. Some spell might be cast over us."

The compass was known and used in the land Marco Polo visited long before it was known in Europe. After

a long time sailors from cities near Genoa dared to use it. When other sailors saw that nothing happened to the ships and that it was a great help on the ocean, they began to use it.

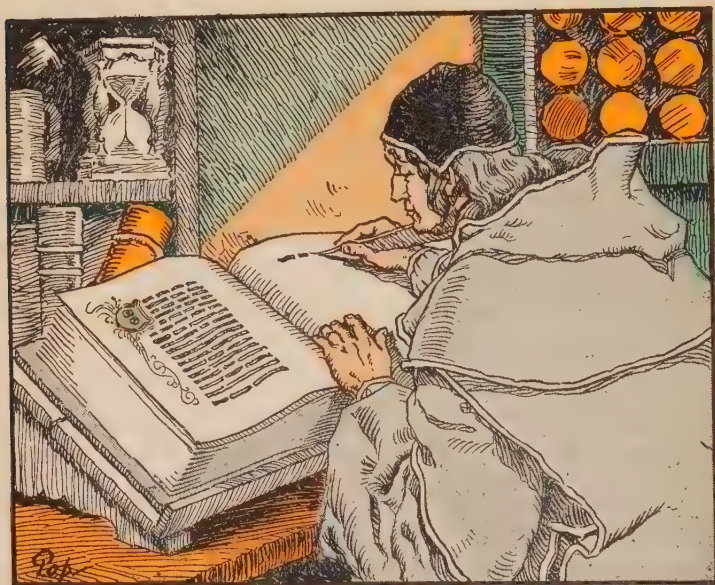
Soon the compass was fastened to a card showing north, east, south, west, and many points between, and was placed in a compass box. The sailor could now tell his directions wherever he might be. But this happened long after Leif made his journey to America, after the Crusades were over, even after Marco Polo made his journey home from China. It happened about the time the Turks took Constantinople.

Another invention was made at about that time that made it easier for men to hear about the new ideas. Just suppose some one had to write by hand every book you read. Do you think there would be so many interesting stories? That is the way all books had been made up to this time. Some one had to print each letter with pen and ink. Sometimes colors were used to make the pages attractive. There was not very much printed on a page even though it was a very large one. Sometime you may visit a museum in Washington, D.C., or in some other large city, and there you may see one of these old books.

Later, men learned to carve the letters out of blocks of wood, a page at a time. Books could be made cheaper and faster than they ever could before, but you can see that even this was a very slow process.

Then one day a printer had a most wonderful thought. "If I could make each letter separately," he thought, "I could use it over again." That does not seem to-day

such an important thought, but no one, so far as we know, had ever had it before.



### WRITING A BOOK

"Some one had to print each letter with pen and ink."

The man who invented separate letters found that, if he could make a mold for each letter, he could pour metal into this mold and make as many copies of each letter as he wanted. Here was the beginning of the movable type we now use.

This was a very happy invention, for there was much to be printed. Many things were happening and the news now spread very rapidly. Many books that might have been lost were saved. The type made printing so easy that these books and many others were printed in

great numbers and sold so cheaply that almost every one could buy. New ideas spread fast. Books of travel, like the ones Marco Polo wrote, were read all over Europe. In less than twenty-five years printing presses were busy at work in every country of Europe.

Do you think we have anything for which to thank this printer? Would you like to know his name? It was John Gutenberg.

A third invention at this time was one that sometimes has made many people very sad. It was about this time that gunpowder was first used in war. It had been known for some time, but no one had ever used it as a force to send bullets from guns. Up to this time the knights had been the most important soldiers, for they were the only ones who were taught to use the sword and spear. Now every soldier was important and the knights no longer were so powerful.

Europe now became a busier place than ever before. Thoughts traveled fast from one country to another, sailors were no longer afraid to go out on the ocean far from the sight of land, and all the time the people of Europe were saying, "We must find a new way to the East," for more and more they wanted the rich goods which could be bought there.

#### SUMMARY

What made traveling easier? About what other new things did you read?

Read the questions and write *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say* after the number of the question.

1. Could the sailors always tell the direction by the sun, moon, or stars?

2. Does the compass show the directions?
3. Was the first compass made from a pin?
4. Were the sailors afraid to use the compass at first?
5. Did the Crusaders use the compass?
6. Was the compass invented in Europe after Marco Polo left China?
7. Did the Turks use the compass?
8. Were books first printed by hand?
9. Was it easy to print books by blocks?
10. Did movable type make printing easy?
11. Did books become more expensive after movable type was made?
12. Did gunpowder make the knights more powerful?
13. Were there many printing presses in Europe?
14. Were the people still wanting to find a new way to the East?

### SOMETHING TO DO

Maybe some boy has a magnet he will bring to school so that each one of you can make a compass. Would you try to make one like the first ones or the later ones? If you try to make one like the later ones, you will have to think of some way of fastening your needle so it can turn.

Could you make a mold out of wood, melt some lead, and make type such as John Gutenberg first made? How will you get your type out of the mold? If you have any trouble, try a little heat.

How did John Gutenberg hold his type together and how did he print a page? How would you have done it? Is printing now done the way he did it? Send a committee to the nearest newspaper office to see how the paper is printed.



## DIVIDE THE STORY

Into how many parts could you divide the story? The names of four parts are given here. Where would you divide the story to fit these names? Does this make an outline of the story?

- I. Traveling by sea was made easier.
- II. Books were made at less expense.
- III. The use of gunpowder was learned.
- IV. Europe became a busier place.

## TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story. When some one else tells the story, listen to see if you can add something. The best readers may be able to find something interesting to the rest of the class if they read some of the stories in the following references: Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 327-329; Burnham, *Our Beginnings in Europe and America*, 196-199; Harding, *Old World Background*, 260-262; Halleck and Frantz, *Our Nation's Heritage*, 258-260; Bourne and Benton, *Introductory American History*, 149-150, 159; Tappan, *European Hero Stories*, 165-169; Evans, *Our Old World Beginnings*, 188-192.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Who is of greater service to his country, a man who makes a helpful invention or a good soldier?

Which invention helped the people of Europe more, the movable type or the gunpowder?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE SEARCH FOR THE EAST

The people of Europe wanted very much to find a new way to the East. How were they to do it? This story will tell you what they tried to do.

**A**LL Europe was asking for a new way to the East. The Turks would not let them travel the old routes.

Now it happened that in one of the countries of Europe there lived a young prince. His father was the king of a little country called Portugal. This was one of the weakest kingdoms of Europe, but because Prince Henry helped his country so much, it became very rich.

When just a young man Henry went with his father, the King, and his older brothers to fight in some wars in Africa. Henry had fought so bravely and been so wise in the wars that his father wanted to make him a knight before his older brothers. But Henry had other plans. While in Africa he heard of caravans that brought gold and ivory from the far south. He heard about rivers never before known in Europe. "Surely," he said, "some of these rivers must lead to a sea that will take us to the East."

For two reasons Henry wanted to reach the East. He was a good Christian and he wanted to help many other people to be Christians. You see he had some of the ideas of the Crusaders. Then, too, he was interested in trade with other countries. In this way he

thought he could help to make Portugal a strong nation.

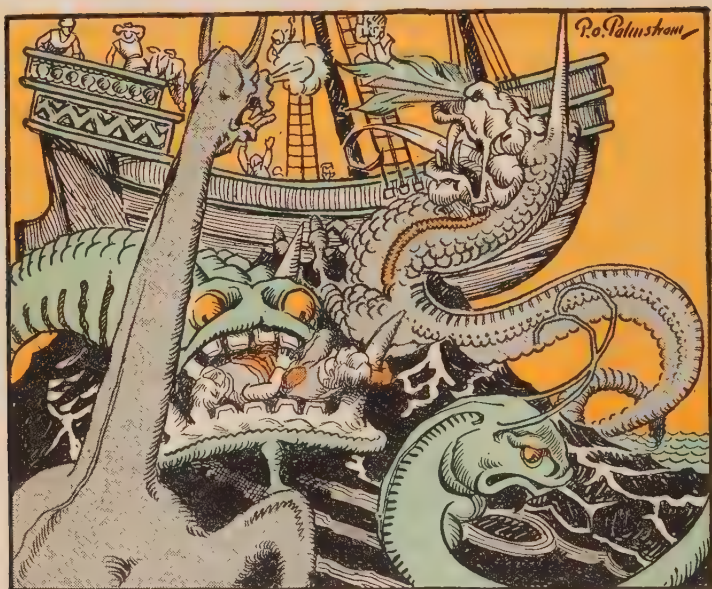
The land of Portugal was the very farthest of any from the land of the East. And as far as people knew there was no way of getting around the big land called Africa. No one had ever dared to sail a long enough distance from home to find out about it.

The ships used at this time were not nearly so strong as those the Vikings made and used, and people were afraid to go on long voyages by water. You remember the Vikings made very bold voyages. Even a brave Viking would have felt a little afraid of these frail boats.

And people had such queer ideas. They said that because it grew warmer as they traveled south, the pitch in their ships would melt and the water would rush in. They also believed there was a great magnet somewhere that would pull all the nails out of their ships.

They thought the sea was full of the queerest animals, snakes, and fish that you can imagine. If they went a long way from land, they were sure that some queer sea animal would eat them up or swallow their ship.

It was hard for Prince Henry to find sailors who were brave enough to help him. But he made up his mind to find out a new way to the East if he could. He left his father's court and made his home on a lonely cliff on the seacoast. In this place he studied all the geography and maps that were known at that time. He studied all the stars and planned trips to find a new way to the East. Here he taught his captains and sailors what he learned. All his money he spent in getting ships ready to search for the East.



THEY THOUGHT THE SEA WAS FULL OF THE QUEEREST  
ANIMALS

The princes of Portugal said Henry was throwing away large sums of money.

"He will never find a way to the East," they said.

"Africa goes all the way to the south," some said.

Others said, "The ocean of the East has land all around it. He cannot find a way through the land."

Many people laughed at him for so foolishly spending his money. These complaints would have made almost any other man give up, but Prince Henry was as brave in this as he had been in the wars. What the princes said made no difference to him, for he was sure he was right.

Later a bold and brave captain from Venice came to

help him. "I will sail around Africa to the East," he said.



HE LEFT HIS FATHER'S COURT AND MADE HIS HOME  
AWAY OFF ON THE SEACOAST

This captain made many voyages and finally reached the part of Africa known as Guinea. This is quite close to the Equator, the hottest part of the earth. The sailors did not know this. All they knew was that it was very hot. Still their ship did not fall apart or leak. When the sailors saw this, they grew more bold. They told other sailors, and they were no longer afraid to travel south along the coast of Africa.

Many ships now sailed south along the coast of Africa. Ask your teacher to show you where Guinea is on the



map of Africa, and you will know just what the sailors saw. They looked east and there was water, water as far as they could see. They did not know that there was more of Africa too distant for them to see.

When the sailors told Prince Henry about this he said, "Now we surely have found the ocean that will take us to the East." He never knew that this was not true, for he died a few years later.

Prince Henry never found the East to make Christians of the people there. Neither did he carry on any trade with them to make Portugal rich. But he did teach the people not to be afraid of the ocean and showed them that their foolish ideas were not true. His men found the ends of the caravan routes that went to the south from Europe. Here they found gold and ivory.

The sailors traded with the natives of Africa, who were negroes. They brought back some of the negroes as captives, and made them work as slaves on the large farms of Portugal. Prince Henry was glad to have the negroes brought to Portugal, because then he could have them taught to be Christians.

Many voyages were made to find the new way to the East, but the sailors returned with stories of why they could get no farther. The ships came back loaded with negroes to be sold as slaves. The trade grew so fast that for a time the sailors forgot that they were trying to find a new way to the East.

#### SUMMARY

How did the people of Europe try to find a way to the East?  
Read the following sentences, and if they are true, write

*true* after the number of the statement. If they are false, write *false* after the number of the statement.

1. Prince Henry lived in Portugal.
2. Portugal was in Africa.
3. Henry was not a brave man.
4. He wanted to make Christians of the people of the East.
5. He was not interested in trade.
6. Portugal was near the East.
7. The ships of Henry's time were much stronger than the Viking ships.
8. The other princes of Portugal helped Henry.
9. A captain from Venice helped Henry find the way to Guinea.
10. He had found the ocean that led to the East.
11. The sailors got gold and ivory from the natives in Africa.
12. They sold the negroes of Africa as slaves in Portugal.
13. Prince Henry taught the sailors not to be afraid of the ocean.
14. The trade with Africa brought much money to Portugal.

### SOMETHING TO DO

Play the story of "Prince Henry." How many scenes will you have? Plan your scenes as you have done before. You will have to take time to plan the characters and what they will say. You may be able to divide your class into groups and each get one scene ready to play. How can you improve your play? What parts do you think were done well? Why?



### DIVIDE THE STORY

Here are the names of the parts of the story with their numbers. Where should the numbers be? Read the first name; then read the story and stop when you come to the end of the first part. See if the other children in the class agree

with you. Read each name and decide where that part begins and ends.

- I. Henry wants to find the East.
- II. The sailors were afraid of the ocean.
- III. People thought Henry was wasting money.
- IV. Prince Henry's men sailed south along the coast of Africa.
- V. The sailors sold negroes as slaves.

Do the names of the parts tell the story? If they do, it is an outline of the story.

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story. You might choose a committee to see who tells the most about each point. See if you can tell the story, using "and" as little as possible. Tell only one thought at a time. Some of you may read other books to see if you can add to the story for the class. Here are some references and you may be able to find others in the library: Beard and Bagley, *Our Old World Background*, 221-222; Evans, *Introductory American History*, 165-166; Halleck and Frantz, *Our Nation's Heritage*, 260-261; Hall, *Our Ancestors in Europe*, 349-355; Sherwood, *Our Country's Beginning*, 222-224; Burnham, *Our Beginning in Europe and America*, 218-221; Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 183-186.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What would have happened if the King had listened to the princes who complained?

What was the greatest help that Prince Henry gave?

Was it right to capture the negroes and take them from their homes if they were made Christians? Why did Henry think it was right? Would you think it would be right now? Why do you think so?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary correctly now.

## CHAPTER X

### THE EAST AT LAST

You have read how Prince Henry tried to find the East. Do you think the people kept on trying? This story will tell of some who tried and how well they succeeded.

THE new way to the East that Europe wanted so much had not been found, but Portugal was getting rich from the trade in gold, ivory, and slaves from Africa. "Why bother about a way to the East when we can make money in Africa?" said some of the sea captains and princes.

It seemed as if all the work of Prince Henry was to be lost. The King, who was a nephew of Prince Henry, tried to get some captains to search for the way to the East.

"I will not go," said some. "It must grow hotter and hotter the farther south you go, and the ship would surely burn."

"I will not go," said others. "Don't you see that you sail over a hill the farther you go away? How could we ever sail uphill again?"

But there was one captain who was very brave. His father and his grandfather had sailed for Prince Henry. From the time he was a little boy he had heard about trying to find a new way to the East. He cared more about that than he did for all the gold and riches. He

went to the King and said, "I will sail to the south. Maybe an end will come to the land and we will find the East."

This man was Bartholomew Diaz (dē'äth). The King fitted out two small ships for him. Slowly he made his way south along the coast of Africa. He saw the bare, sandy shores that Prince Henry's men saw. He passed land where the shores were covered with thick forests, and sometimes strange animals were to be seen. It grew hotter and hotter. At last he came to the very hottest part of the earth, but still he kept on to the south. Still the shores were wooded. Then it began to grow a little cooler. Dark clouds seemed to gather in the sky. One day a terrible storm came. It drove the two ships far out of sight of land. The sailors had to work very hard to keep the two little ships afloat in the wind and the storm. For thirteen days they were tossed about like two chips on the wild waves.

As soon as he could, Diaz ordered the ships turned to the east. In this way he thought he would reach land again. He sailed four hundred miles, but no land was to be seen.

"We are lost!" the sailors cried.

"We will never see our homes again if he keeps sailing on," some said.

"Let us throw him overboard and go home," said others.

"We will come to the end of the earth and fall off," said still others.

The sailors were so much afraid that Diaz finally turned to the north to take them home. The sailors



watched eagerly for land on the right of the ship, hoping that after all they were not lost. After several days land was seen. "Land!" they cried. But the sight of land did not make them happy as they had expected, for a strange thing had happened. The land had appeared on the left as they were sailing north.

"Where are we?" they asked.

"We are lost!" some said.

"We will never find our way back!" cried the homesick sailors.

But Diaz was very happy, for he knew the dream of sixty years had come true. He was really on his way to the East. He had found the way around the great land and was sailing along the east coast of Africa.

"On, on!" he urged the sailors.

They did not want to sail on. "We will not work," they murmured as they talked among themselves.

"We will kill him and go home," they said.

Diaz was afraid when he saw the groups of men gathered about, so he ordered them to turn back and sail for home. After he had been away for a year and a half, Diaz returned and told the King all about his journey. "We sailed around the far end of Africa," he said. "It is a bare and rocky coast. I have called it the Cape of Storms, for it was there that we met the great storm of wind and rain."

"No," said the King, "we will call it Cape of Good Hope. For now we shall surely find the way to the East."

Diaz had found not only the way around the end of Africa, but he had shown the sailors that there was no

fire to burn the ship and that there was no hill to climb. They now knew, also, that the big sea monsters lived only in the minds of some people.



#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

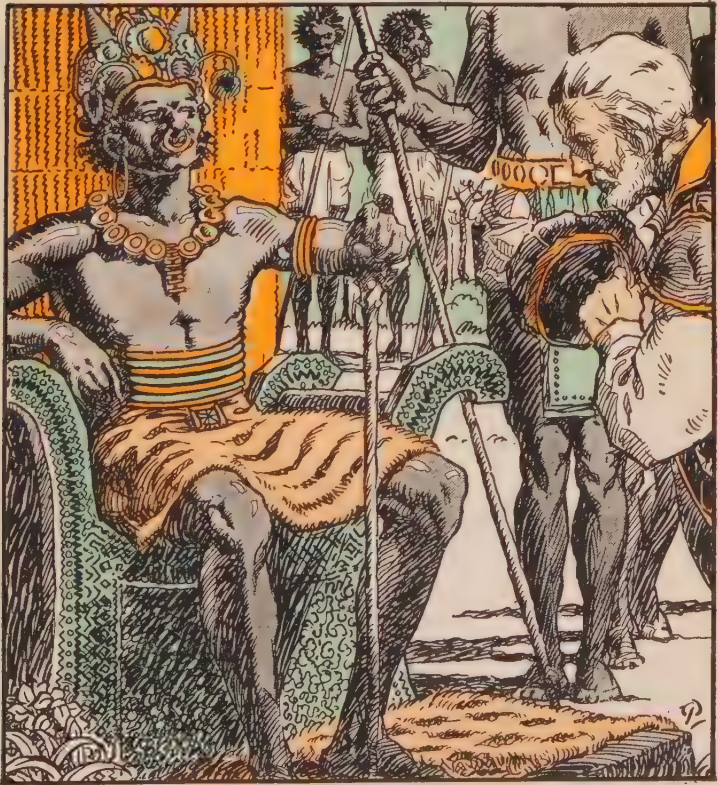
As it may have looked to Diaz.

You would have thought that many sea captains would have wanted to go to the East at once, but it was a long time before another voyage was made to find the East. During that time something else very exciting happened that you will read about later.

After ten years a young man, Vasco da Gama, began another voyage. The King gave him four ships. He must have been a very brave young man, for he did

something that no one had ever dared to do before. He sailed close to the land as every one else had done until the coast turned to the east. There he boldly turned his ships to the south sailing, straight for the Cape of Good Hope. See if you can show on the map where he sailed.

On and on he sailed. For three months his ship was out of sight of the land. That was the longest time any



VASCO DA GAMA IS TAKEN BEFORE THE AFRICAN KING



THE AFRICAN KING SHOWED HIM MAPS OF THE OCEAN



one had ever had the courage to stay out on the ocean. He was right. He did reach the Cape of Good Hope and sailed around Africa.

He followed the land north until one day he came upon a busy city on the east coast of Africa. He went ashore. There was a city of negroes. He was taken to the King. When he told the King what he wanted, the King showed him maps of the ocean and told him just how to reach the land of the East. He also sent a guide with him. After a great feast Vasco da Gama went on his way.

It was not many weeks now until he reached a port in India, one of the rich lands of the East. Vasco da Gama was very happy when he knew he had really done what men had been trying to do for so long. The King in India treated him unkindly. For some time he was held as a prisoner on his own ship and not allowed to leave the harbor. At last when he did sail away, he carried with him a little spice, but no rich jewels. But Vasco da Gama and the King of Portugal were satisfied, for the new way to the East had been found.

Later he made another voyage to India and loaded his ships with spices, beautiful silks, rugs, and jewels that Europe had been wanting so much. All these Vasco da Gama took home to the people of Portugal.

The people of Portugal not only sold these goods, but they made many other voyages to India and grew very rich, for they had found the new way to the East. Venice and Genoa were no longer the richest cities of Europe. The sailors had learned to travel upon the great Atlantic Ocean and had found other oceans, too.



The people of Europe were now very busy, and men became very bold, as you shall see.

### SUMMARY

Who tried to find the way to the East? How did they succeed?

Some words have been left out of each one of the following sentences. What word would make the sentence right?

Write the word that will finish the sentence after the number of the question.

1. The sailors did not want to hunt for the new way to the East because they could — with Africa.
2. The King gave Bartholomew Diaz — ships.
3. A — drove Diaz out to sea.
4. Diaz sailed around the — — of Africa.
5. He showed the sailors that there was no — to destroy the ships and that there was no — to climb.
6. Vasco da Gama took the longest voyage out of the sight of — that any one had ever made.
7. A negro — in — gave him a guide.
8. Vasco da Gama found the way — — —.
9. He brought back — — — and —.
10. Sailors had learned to travel on the — Ocean.
11. Men became very —.

### SOMETHING TO DO

Would this story make a good play? How many scenes would you have? What characters will you need and what should they say? Read the story over and decide before you begin to play.

Some of you may want to paint pictures of the story. Use water paints and wrapping paper. Make your pictures large.

## DIVIDE THE STORY

Here are the names of the parts of the story with their numbers. Can you help the author by telling where the numbers should be? Read the name of the first part, then read the story until you find where that part ends. Read the other names and see if you can tell where each part begins and ends.

- I. Sea captains were not interested in finding the East.
- II. Bartholomew Diaz tried to find the way.
- III. Vasco da Gama sailed straight for the Cape of Good Hope.
- IV. A king in Africa helped Vasco da Gama.
- V. Vasco da Gama found the East.

Do the names tell the story? Is it an outline of the story? It is if it tells the main points of the story.

## TELL THE STORY

Using the outline of the story, tell the story as well as you can. See if you can tell when you come to the end of a sentence. Begin a new sentence without using "and." Listen while some one else tells the story to see if you can add anything to it.

Here are some references to other books that may help you to add something to the story. If you are a fast reader you should be able to read at least one of these references. Bourne and Benton, *Introductory American History*, 167-168; Hall, *Our Ancestors in Europe*, 355-360; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 170-172, 180-182; Tappan, *Our European Ancestors*, 153-154, 178-180; Woodburn and Moran, *Introduction to American History*, 186-187, 217-219; Sherwood, *Our Country's Beginnings*, 224-226; Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 262-264.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

When do you think Diaz showed the greatest courage?

Whose service was greater, that of Diaz or Vasco da Gama?  
Why do you think so?

Did it take as much courage for Diaz or Vasco da Gama to do what they did as it did for Colonel Lindbergh to cross the ocean in an airplane? Why do you think so?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XI

### HOW THE EAST WAS FOUND

#### A REVIEW STORY

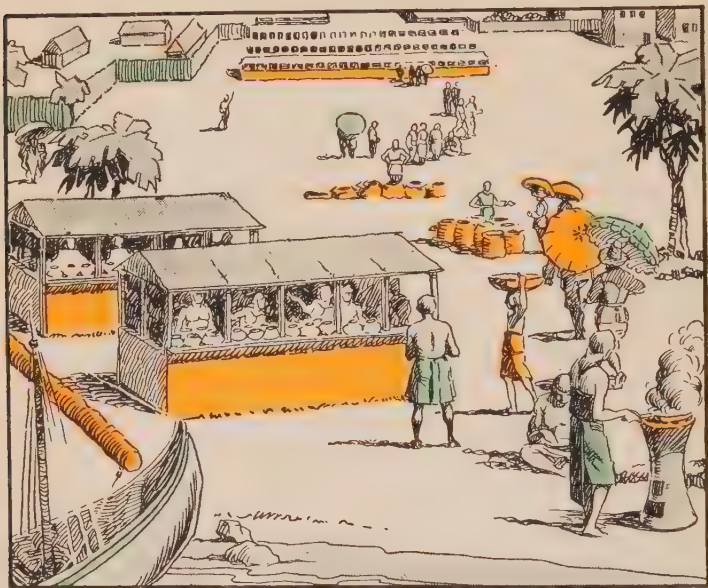
**I**T was a long time after the Crusaders first found the riches of the East that Vasco da Gama found a new way by water. The Crusades began in 1096 and Vasco da Gama found the way to India in 1498. How long a time was it?

In all that time many things had happened. You have read stories about many of them and some you will read when you are older. For four hundred years the people of Europe had been traveling toward the East to get the riches there. When they could no longer travel the old ways, they tried to find a new one.

Perhaps you would like to see if you can tell who helped to find the riches of the East, who helped to find the new way, and some things that happened. Here is a puzzle story. Words have been left out. See if you can help tell the story by putting in the right word. If you cannot do it, read again the story that first told about it.

A long time ago people who wanted to serve (1) — went on long (2) — to the place where (3) — was buried. These people were called (4) —. The journey was long and (5) —. Those who went saw many new things and found great (6) — in the East. The Crusaders brought (7) —, (8) —, and (9) — home with them and people became so used to the (10)

— of the East that they could no longer do without them.



A SPICE MARKET IN THE EAST

From a picture drawn three hundred years ago.

(11) — — — traveled to the Far East, to the land of Kublai Khan. There he, too, found great (12) ——. He wrote a (13) —— telling of his adventures in the land of the Khan.

The people of Europe traveled (14) —— ways to the East until the Turks made it so dangerous that they no longer wanted to travel the old routes. Then they said, “We must find a (15) —— to the East.”

The sailors thought the ocean was a sea of darkness and were (16) —— to sail far on it. They had only the



(17) — and stars to guide until the (18) — was invented. That helped them so much that the sailors became more brave and ventured farther away from land. Books were more plentiful for (19) — — invented movable (20) —. The people of Europe read the stories of adventure upon the ocean.

A young prince by the name of (21) — read these stories and other books. He taught his sailors about geography and they sailed far (22) — along the coast of (23) —. But they did not find the East for they found (24) — and (25) — in Africa and wanted to (26) — there. They also brought (27) — from Africa and sold them as (28) —. Prince Henry did not find the (29) —, but he taught his sailors not to be (30) —.

Other men sailed south, but no one found a way around (31) — until a storm drove (32) — — out to sea. He sailed past the (33) — of (34) — — without knowing it. His men would not sail on to find the East.

One man with his sailors was brave enough to find the East. That was (35) — —. He showed the sailors that their fear of the ocean was (36) — and that the East could be reached by sailing around (37) —.

Long before this the Vikings had sailed away to (38) —. They also visited North (39) —. No one in Europe knew of their adventures at that time or they would have known that there were no (40) — in the sea and there were lands about which they had never heard. Had they known of this new land they might have thought as (41) — did that the earth was (42) —.

## SOMETHING TO DO

Choose some one who helped to find the East. Act out something he did before the class and see if the class can guess your character. Whoever guesses it may then have a turn.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Who do you think helped Europe most, some one who first found the riches of the East or some one who tried to find the new way to the East? Why do you think so? To help you think, make a list on the board of those who tried to find the riches of the East and a list of those who tried to find the new way to the East.

See if you can answer the questions at the end of Chapter I now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XII

### IS EAST WEST?

#### A PREVIEW STORY

**Y**OU have read the stories of how the people of Europe long ago learned that there was a rich and beautiful country east of them, how they went there and brought home sugar, spices, silks, and precious stones, how the Turks stopped them from trading with the East, and how many brave men risked their lives trying to find a way around Africa that would bring them to the East.

While Diaz and Vasco da Gama were trying to find a way around Africa, another man had an idea of a better way to find the East. He said: "I believe I can find an altogether new way to the East. I believe the earth is round, so that if I sail far enough to the west I shall come to the East."

At last a queen helped him, and he did sail toward the west to find the East. After many weeks of sailing he reached a land that he thought was the East, the land of spices, gold, and precious stones. But we know now that he had discovered a new land and had not yet reached the land of the East.

Columbus did not bring back any gold, rich jewels, or spices. The King and Queen were disappointed. Columbus had done the King a great service, but he was treated cruelly. He tried several times to find the land

of riches. But because he could not, he was forgotten and died in prison, a broken-hearted man.



COLUMBUS SAID, "I BELIEVE THE EARTH IS ROUND"

Other men still wanted to find a way to the land of riches and they were not ready to give up the idea of sailing west to find the East. Columbus had shown them the way. They thought there must be a way to go through the new land Columbus had found to the

land they knew about. Men sailed up the rivers of this new land, but could not get through.

John Cabot and his men sailed up and down the coast of the land we know as North America, but no way could they find that would lead to the East. They had found a big, new land, but men were more interested in gold and spices.

Men said, "If we cannot go through this land, we will go around it. We must reach the East."

John and Sebastian Cabot had tried to find a way around the new land at the north. Amerigo Vespucci (ä'mă-rē'gō vēs-pōōt'chē) then tried to go around the new land at the south. This he did not do, but he went farther south than any one else had gone.

On one of his voyages Columbus had heard of a sea beyond the new land. A way into this sea could not be found, but Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (väs'kō nōōn'yāth dā bäl-bō'ä) climbed over some high mountains in Panama and was the first of all white men to look upon the great body of water that we call the Pacific Ocean.

Men began to think there was no way around this new land to the sea that Balboa had seen when one man said, "I believe I can find the way around the New World at the south." This man was Magellan, a bold sailor and brave soldier.

"Give me some ships," he said to the King, "and I will sail south of the new land and on and on, until I come to the land where the spices grow."

The King consented and Magellan did as he said he would do. He found the East and the land of riches. But his voyage did something far more important than



that. For though Magellan was killed in a battle with some natives, his men made the first voyage around the earth.



"GIVE ME SOME SHIPS AND I WILL SAIL SOUTH OF THE NEW LAND," SAID MAGELLAN TO THE KING

The adventures that Columbus, and all the other men had are thrilling stories that you will want to read. Later you will read many more stories about them.

#### SUMMARY

See if you can put in the right words in the following sentences.

1. The people of Europe brought —, —, —, and — from the East.

2. The —— stopped the trade with the East.
3. Prince Henry, Diaz, and Vasco da Gama tried to find a new way —— ———.
4. Columbus believed the earth was ——.
5. He found a —— ———.
6. Columbus found the new land a few years —— Vasco da Gama found the East.
7. John Cabot tried to find a way around the new land at the ——.
8. Amerigo Vespucci tried to find a way at the ——.
9. Balboa found the sea beyond the —— ———.
10. Magellan's men were the first to ever sail ————.
11. He also found the land of the ——.

## CHAPTER XIII

### COLUMBUS SEARCHES FOR THE EAST

You have read that Columbus was sure he could find the East by sailing west. This story will tell what made him think so and how he tried to get ships and supplies.

#### I

THE men of Portugal were not the only ones who wanted to find a new way to the East. Many other men were thinking about it. Portugal had many ships upon the ocean, and no other nation dared try to look for a way to the East in the direction that Portugal did. Some men had an idea that they could find the East by an altogether different way. One of these men was Christopher Columbus.

A short time before the Turks captured Constantinople, the boy, Christopher Columbus, was born, perhaps in Genoa, we are not sure. Genoa was one of the cities that grew very rich from the trade with the East. Christopher's father was a wool comber and a weaver there. The trade with the East helped his business and he, too, gained some riches.

Christopher was able to go to school when he was a young boy. As he grew older, he worked with his father. He watched the ships come and go and heard the strange stories the sailors told of other countries. He learned about the ships and how the wind blew against the great

sails and drove the ships from place to place. He, too, wanted to sail upon the great rolling sea. At last he said to his father: "I wish to be a sailor. May I go to sea now?"

"You go to sea?" his father probably said in surprise. "Why, you are not old enough. You are only fourteen."

"I am nearly fifteen, and I have much to learn if I am to be a good sailor," anxiously answered Christopher.

His father consented and Christopher learned to be a sailor.

It was about three years after this that the Turks took Constantinople. You remember how the Turks became pirates and made it unsafe for other people to travel far upon the Mediterranean Sea. Columbus, now grown to be a man, was in many of these sea fights. He must have had some very exciting adventures, for he said, "Wherever ship has sailed, there I have journeyed." He sailed the waters near Constantinople toward the East, and to the north as far as Iceland, the homeland of Eric the Red. He sailed south along the coast of Africa as far as any man had been. He probably heard rumors of the journeys of Vikings. He read about the travels of Marco Polo and learned all he could to fit him to be a good sailor.

At the time that Diaz was starting on his trip around Africa, Columbus was in a sea fight. The ship was wrecked and we should never have heard of him if he had not been able to get to shore on a plank of wood.

He landed on his plank in a country not his own, but a lucky country for him. It was Portugal. There he could learn many things to help him, for you remem-

ber Prince Henry had a school for sailors. Columbus did not go to this school, but he soon married a girl whose father was one of Prince Henry's captains. From his books and papers Columbus learned much about the stars, the land, and the sea. He made charts and maps. He even made globes. That was a queer thing to do when nearly every one thought the earth was flat like a table.

For hundreds of years a few men had believed that the earth was round. Now men were beginning to believe it more than ever. Columbus, too, believed that the earth was round.

"If I sail west," Columbus declared, "I shall come to the land of the Khan."

Other sailors laughed at him. "Ha! Ha! If you sail to the west, you will come to the end of the earth and fall off."

"See that ship going away from us! Doesn't it look as if it were going over a hill? See, now we cannot see the hull. By and by all we can see will be the top of the mast," said Columbus.

"If you go over that hill," they said, "you will never be able to come back up again." The sailors believed this hill went on down, down, down, until it went so far that a ship could never sail up again.

Strange things were sometimes washed up on the western shore of Europe. Once a piece of strangely carved wood was found. Another time some hollow reeds were washed ashore. And again the bodies of some queer-looking men who had been drowned in the ocean came ashore. Columbus saw and heard these



things, and he thought: "Surely there must be a land west of us across this great ocean. I believe it is Asia, the land of the Khan. I am sure if I sail in that direction I shall come to that land."

About this time men who had gone to Asia heard that there was an ocean east of the land of the Khan and that there were islands in it rich in gold, precious stones, and spices. These islands were called the Indies.

Columbus said: "Surely I am right. I must try to find this country by sailing west." He went to a great scholar and told him his belief.

The scholar encouraged him to try and told him many more facts that made him more eager than ever to sail to the west.

"But," he said, "where shall I get ships and men to help me?" It would take a great deal of money to buy ships and supplies for such a voyage.

Columbus went to some nobles who were interested and who believed Columbus was right. They would have liked to help him, but they said, "This is too great an undertaking for any one but the King."

## II

Then Columbus went to the King of Portugal and laid his plans before him. King John was interested, but he already had many ships on the ocean. Since Diaz had rounded the Cape of Good Hope, he was sure his men would find the way to the East that way. His wise men said Columbus's plan was foolish. He refused to help Columbus.

King John played a very mean trick on Columbus

He used Columbus's plans and sent one of his own ships to search for Asia that way. The hearts of the sailors were not in the plan and they had no leader who knew all that Columbus knew. They soon became discouraged and afraid. They turned back before they had gone far and said it was a foolish plan. They found nothing but water as far as they could see.

When Columbus heard this, he was very angry at King John for stealing his plans. He took his little son, Diego, with him and went to Spain. There he lived with a nobleman for two years, thinking he might get help.

The nobleman finally decided he could not help Columbus with ships and men, but he did write a letter to the King and Queen of Spain. This letter gave Columbus a chance to tell his story to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. They were very much interested. Queen Isabella was very wise, and she believed all that Columbus had said.

Now Spain, one of the richest countries of Europe at that time, was having a war. The Moors had come into their country and the King was trying to drive them out. He did not wish to take time or money to help Columbus. And he did not want to turn him away for fear some other king would help him and get all the riches. The court of the King was moving about from place to place, following the battles. Columbus went with the court as an officer of the King. For two years he lived in the court of the King. The war lasted so long and cost so much money that King Ferdinand at last said he could not help him.



### COLUMBUS STOPPED AT A MONASTERY

Columbus, discouraged and sad, started with Diego for the court of France. On the way Diego grew hungry and tired. Columbus stopped at a monastery, the home of some priests, to ask for bread. While Diego was being fed, one priest asked, "Why are you so weary and sad, Columbus?"

Columbus then told him the story of his plans and how he could find no one to help him.

It happened that this priest was the very one who had been for a long time a priest of the court and a great favorite with Queen Isabella. He wrote her a letter. She sent for him and gave him money that Columbus might come again to court. Once more Columbus went to court and told his story to Queen Isabella.

"I believe all you have told me," said Isabella. "How much do you want for making this journey?" You see if the Queen furnished the ships and money she would expect a share of the riches that were found.

"I wish to be made admiral," answered Columbus. "I will be the governor in Your Majesty's name of all the land that I find and I want one tenth of all the riches I find."

Queen Isabella talked with her wise men. "He wants too much," they said. "Do not accept his plan."

Again Columbus was turned away and started for the court of France. A priest, who believed in Columbus, persuaded Queen Isabella to send after him, to bring him back and sign an agreement with him.

She again called him back. "I will pledge my jewels if need be, but you shall have the money to try this wonderful plan."

The King and Queen signed an agreement with Columbus, giving him all that he asked. Columbus now was happy. He had two big plans as he got his ships ready to sail. He wanted to find China, the great land of the Khan, and he wanted most of all to help the Khan to become a Christian.

## SUMMARY

What made Columbus think he could find the East by sailing west?

How did he try to get his ships and supplies?

If these statements are true, write *true* after the number of the statement; if they are false, write *false*.

1. Columbus was born in a city that traded with the East.
2. His father was a sailor.
3. He only sailed in the Mediterranean Sea.
4. About this time Diaz was making his trip around Africa.
5. Columbus believed that if he sailed west he would find the East.
6. No one knew that there was an ocean east of Asia.
7. Some scholars believed as Columbus did.
8. King John would not help Columbus, but stole his plans.
9. King John's men sailed west and found the East.
10. Spain was having war and could not help Columbus.
11. He went to the court of France.
12. The monks would not help him.
13. Columbus did not want much for making the voyage.
14. Queen Isabella believed Columbus was right.
15. The King and Queen of Spain signed an agreement with Columbus.

Do you think that sailors were willing to go with Columbus? Read this story to find out who went with him. Do you think it was an easy voyage? This story will tell you.

## III

Columbus soon had three ships, but he could find no sailors to help him. No one had ever sailed far to the



west before, and they were afraid. They had such strange ideas about queer animals and fish that lived in the ocean far out from land and about the edge of the earth. The King said that all the prisoners who had done wrong or could not pay their debts should go free if they would sail with Columbus.



COLUMBUS LEAVING KING FERDINAND AND  
QUEEN ISABELLA

At last Columbus had men, ships, and supplies ready to make the long-planned voyage. It was a sad group of one hundred and twenty men who started out in those three little ships that summer day so long ago. Little did they think they would ever see their loved ones or homes again. But Columbus was very happy,

for now he believed he could make his dreams come true.

Shortly after they had set sail, one of the ships lost its rudder. "Surely, this is a bad omen," said the sailors. "Let us turn back." But Columbus would not. They had to stop at some islands to mend the ships. They did not stay long, as Columbus wanted to be on his way.

King John's men did not want Columbus to sail to the west. Columbus had heard they were going to attack him. He knew that if he could get out of sight of land there would be no danger, for they would be afraid to go so far. He sailed away from the islands, but saw nothing of the men of Portugal.

Many strange things happened on this voyage. Many times some thought they had reached land, and the cry of "Land!" gave the sailors hope. Once they came upon miles of seaweed and they thought land must be near. Again they saw many birds and a bank of low clouds. This they thought must be land. When they found it was not land, the men began to be afraid.

They had now been away from land more than six weeks. A balmy wind had been blowing for days that drove them farther and farther away from home. The sailors said, "If this wind keeps blowing, how shall we ever go home again?"

They begged Columbus to turn back, but he would not. When he refused, they talked together. "Let's push Columbus overboard and go home," they said. "We can say he fell overboard while looking at the stars."

Columbus was not afraid. He commanded his men

to go about their work and they dared not touch him. He sailed on for more than nine weeks.

One day new signs of land appeared in the water. A log, a carved stick, and some flowers were seen floating on the water. That night Columbus saw a light in the distance, moving up and down. At two o'clock the next morning the cry, "Land! Land!" was heard from the sailors on watch. Columbus ordered the sailors to anchor until the morning light should show them the meaning of all these signs.

#### IV

That morning, October 12, 1492, richly dressed and bearing the King's flag, Columbus stepped out upon an unknown land. Many of his sailors were with him. They were so happy to be upon land once more that they fell upon the ground and kissed the earth. When they had given thanks to God for his mercy, Columbus claimed the land in the name of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. The men who had been afraid and wanted to kill Columbus now felt very much ashamed. They fell at his feet and asked him to forgive them.

Columbus thought he had found China, the land of the Khan. He soon sent men off looking for the rich cities. They came back telling stories of rough villages and dark-skinned men. The dark-skinned men came to greet him and called him a god. They gave him gifts of food and riches. They told Columbus that the land was an island. When he heard this, he said, "These islands must be the Indies." And he called those dark-skinned men Indians.



COLUMBUS CLAIMING THE NEW LAND FOR  
KING FERDINAND AND QUEEN ISABELLA

For several months Columbus sailed about these islands, trying to find the rich jewels, spices, and gold he had heard about. He even tried to find the land of the Khan. He had a letter for the Khan from King Ferdinand.

Some of the Indians went with Columbus. As they sailed about, the Indians called to those on shore, saying, "See the men who have come down from heaven." And the Indians brought them gifts of gold, jewels, fruit, cotton, tobacco, and many strange things.

In January, Columbus set sail for Spain. He took all the gifts the Indians had given him. He even took nine Indians. He could not take as much as he wished, for his little ship was crowded.

You see one of the seamen had been careless and one ship was thrown upon the land and broken to pieces. That left only two small ships to take all the men back to Spain. Then one morning one of these ships went out of sight, leaving Columbus with only one small ship.

He could not take all the men from the two ships. There was nothing to do but to leave some of the men on these islands. They used the lumber from the wrecked ship to build a fort and some houses. In these Columbus left about forty men when he sailed for Spain.

It took two months for Columbus to reach Spain. The King and Queen sent for him to come to court.

It was a strange sight that the people saw when Columbus passed along the street. There were the Indians with their strange dress, parrots, queer plants, and unknown birds and animals.



When he arrived at court, the King and Queen stood to meet him, which was a very great honor. He sat with them on the throne while he told them of his strange adventures.

The King thought now he had a right to the rich lands of the East. He made Columbus a noble and gave him riches and honor. His little boys were made pages to the Queen. Everywhere people did honor to Columbus. They believed that Spain had been the first country to send out men who had reached the land of the East. Da Gama had not yet sailed around the Cape of Good Hope to India.

#### SUMMARY

Who went with Columbus? Were these men willing to go all the way? Did Columbus stay long in the new land?

If the statement is true, write *true* after the number of the statement; if it is false, write *false* after the number.

1. Many men wished to sail with Columbus.
2. They had no trouble on the voyage.
3. The men of Portugal wanted to help Columbus.
4. A balmy wind drove the ship to the west.
5. The sailors were afraid they could not return home.
6. The sailors wished to push Columbus overboard.
7. Columbus was afraid of his men.
8. They sailed for nine weeks before they saw land.
9. Columbus took an unknown land for the King of Spain, October 12, 1492.
10. He thought he had reached China.
11. He landed on some islands.
12. He said they were not the Indies.

13. In January he sailed for home.
14. All the men and ships went with him.
15. The king and all the people honored Columbus.
16. He took dark-skinned men, strange plants, birds, and animals, gold, and many fruits home with him.

Columbus made other voyages. How would you expect a man to be treated who had gone on such a dangerous voyage? Read to see how Columbus's other voyages succeeded and how he was treated. Do you think he really found the rich East?

## V

Columbus rested in Spain for a short time while a new fleet of ships was being made ready. Every one thought now that he could get riches untold, and many were eager to go with Columbus. There were seventeen ships in this fleet. And there were more men ready to go with him than they could carry.

The King wished to build a large colony in the Indies. For this reason there were many cows, goats, pigs, chickens, fruit trees, and seeds of every kind added to the supplies they took. Some priests also went that the Indians might be made Christians. Instead of wishing to turn back, this crew could hardly wait to get settled on the islands, so eager were they to search for gold.

Columbus went first to the place where he had left the first colony. There was nothing to be seen. The fort had been burned, and the Indians said the men had moved away. No one ever knew what became of the first colony, but it is supposed the Indians killed the men and burned their buildings.

Columbus did not care to stay there, but found a new

place where he built a town which he called Isabella. Here the men quickly settled that they might begin the search for the gold, jewels, and spices. But search where they would, they could not find the rich cities of which they had heard.

The climate was not healthful, and soon many of the men were sick. Columbus himself fell sick. For a long time he did not know where he was and could do nothing to help the colony. This made it hard for the little colony. He grew better, but never was strong again.

The men were disappointed when they could not find the gold and jewels. They would not obey Columbus. After three years of hardship and trouble, he went back to Spain.

## VI

The King and Queen were expecting great riches when Columbus returned. When they saw how little he had, they were not very well pleased. People began to lose faith in him and in the land he had found. Still the King gave him more ships and he made two more voyages to the west searching for the rich lands of the East.

On his third voyage a man sent out by the King made statements about Columbus that were not true. Columbus was sent back to Spain in chains like any common prisoner. The King and Queen did not like this, and soon set him free. They treated him kindly, but he was discouraged and sad because he could not find the land of riches.

It was at this time that Vasco da Gama finally found

the East by sailing around Africa and returned home with such great treasure. In our day when a man goes on a voyage of discovery it is told in the newspapers all over the world. In the time of Vasco da Gama there were no newspapers, and the King of Portugal kept the discovery of the new way to the East a secret, and it was probably a long time before the King of Spain heard the great news.

So the fourth time the King of Spain gave Columbus ships. This time he sailed south of the Indies and found a land that was not an island. He was shipwrecked there and had great trouble in reaching home.

Still he had found no golden cities. When he returned he found the King had died and, not long after, he lost his good friend Queen Isabella. Columbus was now a poor, broken-hearted old man. He had tried very hard to find the land of the East for Spain and he had found only a poor land of savages and mosquitoes. Now he was sick, poor, and alone. In 1506, two years after his last voyage, he died. No one seemed to care.

Vasco da Gama had found the East. Columbus had not found the riches he sought. He never knew what this strange new land was nor its real value. But we know now that he did Europe a great service. Perhaps no one will ever be able to do such a service again. He gave to Europe the continents of North and South America and the islands he found south of the United States that we now call the West Indies. He also gave to Europe something of far greater value. He gave them the courage to cross the great oceans that had so long shut them in. It was as if he had opened a great door and set the people free.



THIS MAP SHOWS WHERE COLUMBUS SAILED

Did he always sail in a straight line? Why?



## SUMMARY

Did Columbus succeed in finding the riches of the East? How was he treated?

If the statement is true, write *true* after the number of the statement; if it is not true, write *false* after the number.

1. A new fleet was being made ready for Columbus while he rested in Spain.
2. The King did not wish to start any colonies in the new land.
3. No one wished to go with him.
4. They took cows, goats, pigs, chickens, fruit trees, and seeds.
5. The first colony had grown to be a city.
6. They had found great riches.
7. People lost faith in Columbus.
8. Columbus was discouraged.
9. Vasco da Gama found the way to the East during Columbus's third voyage.
10. After Columbus's fourth voyage, people did him great honor.
11. He died in 1506, poor and broken-hearted.
12. Columbus knew he had found a great new continent.
13. He found the islands south of the United States.
14. He did not touch the continent of America.
15. He gave to Europe courage to cross the great oceans.

## SOMETHING TO DO

Would this story make a good play? Maybe you would like to make a moving picture of it. You will have to decide on your scenes and make your title cards. The action has to tell the story and show just how the characters feel. Your title cards can make a little explanation. These may be written on the board if you cannot print them on large cards.

How many people in your class? Decide on enough pictures so that each one will have one to draw. Make all the pictures on the same size paper. When they are finished paste them together and fasten the long strip to two rollers. Maybe some of you can make a toy theater out of a heavy pasteboard box to fit your rollers. See if you can make it look like the stage of a theater. Fasten your rollers in with round pegs of wood. Make a handle on one end of each roller so that you can wind your picture from one roller to the other. Now you are ready to show your picture. Save it until you are ready to tell the story.

### NAME THE PARTS

The story is divided into six parts. Read each part and see what you would name it. Write the names on the board with their numbers. Make these names the main headings of an outline. Do these names tell the main points of the story? If they do, you have made a good outline.

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline and see if you can tell the story. Maybe you would like to divide your class into committees and each committee tell a part of the story. See if you can add anything that others have forgotten or that you have read in other stories. Look in the index of other books and see if you can find something more about Columbus. What word will you try to find?

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Why did the people lose faith in Columbus?

Whose service was of greater value to Europe; that of Columbus or of Vasco da Gama? Would you like to debate this question? Ask your teacher to help you plan it.

See if you can answer the questions in the summaries now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XIV

### WHY AMERICA?

As you know, the land that Columbus found is now called America. How do you suppose it came to be called that? Did Columbus name it that? You shall see.

#### I

**I**N a city in Italy not far from Genoa another little boy was born when Columbus was about five years old. This boy was Amerigo Vespucci (ä'mâ-rē'gō vës-pōōt'chē). Amerigo was a very bright boy. His father was a lawyer and was able to give him a good education. Amerigo learned very quickly. He liked most of all to study geography and about the stars. His uncle, who was a priest, helped him until Amerigo knew almost all that any one knew about the stars.

For a long time Amerigo served the ruler of the city where he was born. Spain and Portugal were becoming known all over Europe because of the new lands they were finding and the dangerous ocean voyages their sailors were taking. At last the ruler sent Amerigo to Spain on business. While he was there, he helped to get the ships ready for Columbus's second voyage.

#### II

After Columbus returned from his second voyage, King Ferdinand said that any Spaniards who wanted to

could travel toward the west. At first Columbus was the only one who had the right to go that way. You can believe that many were anxious to hunt for the land of gold.

About the time Columbus went on his third voyage, another fleet left Spain. Perhaps they thought they could beat Columbus to India and China. They said, "If we can find the way to the East, the riches will be ours."

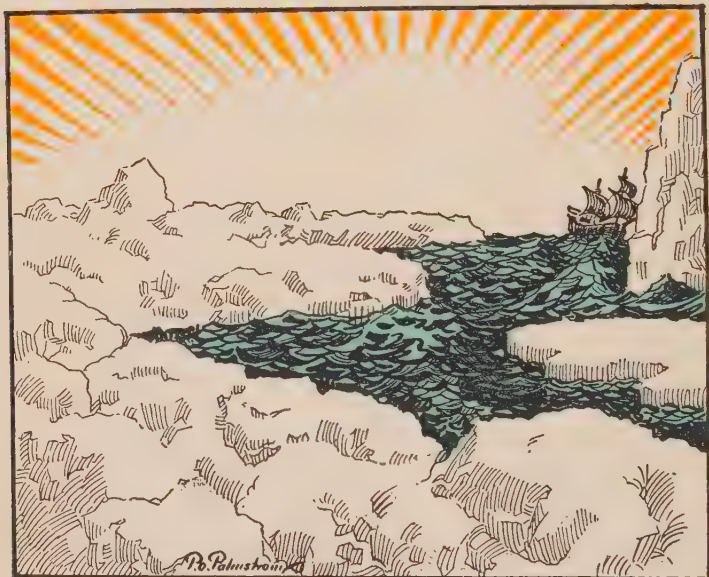
They sailed very fast, and in twenty-seven days they, too, came to a land. They sailed up and down the coast, but could find no end of it. "This surely is a continent," they said. After sailing about some time, they, too, had to sail back to Spain without finding the East.

Now Amerigo Vespucci said that he was one of the men who had sailed on this voyage. He was not the captain. He was not even a sailor. He perhaps went along because he knew so much about the stars and could help direct the way.

### III

Amerigo went on other voyages with men from Spain. A few years later, he went to Portugal. There he entered the service of the King of Portugal, and about 1501 he went on another voyage. We do not know whether he was the captain or just a sailor. This was at the time Columbus was making his fourth voyage. In two months, Amerigo's crew again reached the coast of the same continent which they had found before.

"Let us go to the south," they said; "maybe we can sail around this land as Vasco da Gama did around Africa."



#### THE LAND OF ICE THAT AMERIGO VESPUCCI FOUND

"They saw nothing but snow on the land. And in the sea they saw great mountains of ice."

So they sailed to the south for weeks and weeks. They passed miles and miles of seacoast. They passed a part of the earth where it was so hot that many sailors became very sick. Others who were still afraid said, "The pitch in our ships will melt and we shall all be lost." Still there was no end of the land.

After a long time they came to a part of the earth that was very cold. They saw nothing but snow on the



land. And in the sea they saw great mountains of ice. The sailors were very cold.

"Let us go home," they begged.

"We shall all be frozen to death," said some.

Others said, "These great mountains of ice will crush our ships."

Still there was no end of the land. At last they had to go back to Portugal without finding a way to the East.

#### IV

Amerigo Vespucci made other voyages, but we probably should never have heard of him if it had not been for one thing. Amerigo liked to write. He wrote interesting letters about his trips to the New World.

Columbus thought he had found the Indies. But this continent that Vespucci wrote about, no one had ever heard of before. They knew of Europe, Africa, and Asia. But here was a fourth part that was new to them. And they also knew now that the earth was round. This made the geography altogether different.

#### V

A few years after Vespucci had written his letters, a teacher was writing a new geography. In writing about the New World he said: "The fourth part of the earth which, because Amerigo Vespucci discovered it, we may call Amerige, the land of Amerigo, so to speak, or America."

Amerigo Vespucci probably did not intend to take the credit for discovering the New World. And then no

one knew what an important continent it was. You see it was South America he wrote about and it was to South America that the name was first given. Then, when they found the land of the New World was all connected, they called it all America.

It would have been much better to have named it for Columbus, the real discoverer. But you remember Columbus was almost forgotten at the time he died. Then, too, no one thought the continents were worth much until every one had got in the habit of calling the New World, America.

#### SUMMARY

Why was the land Columbus found called America?

Read the following questions and answer them by writing *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say* after the number of each question.

1. Was Columbus about five years old when Amerigo Vespucci was born?
2. Did Amerigo have a good education?
3. Was Amerigo a sailor?
4. Did he know much about geography and the stars?
5. Did Amerigo Vespucci ever sail with Columbus?
6. Was Vespucci a captain on his first voyage?
7. Did the fleet in which Vespucci first sailed find the New World?
8. Was Vespucci ever a captain?
9. Did he go on a voyage at the same time that Columbus made his fourth voyage?
10. Did they believe there was a way around the New World?
11. Did Vespucci find the way around the New World at the south?

12. Did he find only mild weather on this trip?
13. Had men ever known about the fourth part of the earth before?
14. Did a teacher name this fourth part after Amerigo Vespucci?
15. Was the name given to North America at first?
16. Did they ever think of calling the New World after Columbus?

### SOMETHING TO DO

We sometimes feel sorry that our continent was not named for Columbus. See how many ways you can find where men have honored Columbus. Look for songs, countries, and cities named for him. What days are kept in honor of him? See if you can find whether any other nations have honored Columbus in the way we have or in other ways.

### MAKE AN OUTLINE

The story has been divided into parts. Name each part. Make a list of these names and their numbers on the board. Do these names tell the main points of the story? Is it a good outline?

### TELL THE STORY

Could you tell some one else how this continent came to be called America? While as many as there is time for try to tell the story, the rest might make-believe they have never heard it before and see if they can understand each story as it is told. Can you tell your classmates where they made the story plain and where they could explain it better? Can you tell something about Amerigo Vespucci and his journeys that the rest have not told? Here are other books some of you might read: Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 278-279; Sherwood, *Our Country's Beginning*, 248-249; Tappan, *Our European Ancestors*, 174-176; Woodburn and

Moran, *Finders and Founders of the New World*, 57-59; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of Our Country*, 29-31.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Since America is not named for him, what makes us remember Columbus so well?

Does the name of our continent make us honor Columbus less? Why?

Did Amerigo really serve men in any way? If you think he did, tell in what way.

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

Ask your teacher to read to you the poem, *Columbus*, written by Arthur Hugh Clough, that you will find in the *Bolenius Sixth Reader*, and another poem, *Columbus*, by Joaquin Miller, that you will find in a number of books of poems. Which poem do you like the better? Why?

## CHAPTER XV

### A RACE FOR THE EAST AT THE NORTH

You remember Columbus had sailed west and found some islands that he called the Indies. Ask your teacher to show you on the map where Columbus thought he was. Just north and a little west of these islands is China, the land of the Khan. Another man thought he could find this land. Read this story to see who this man was and if he found the land of the Khan.

#### I

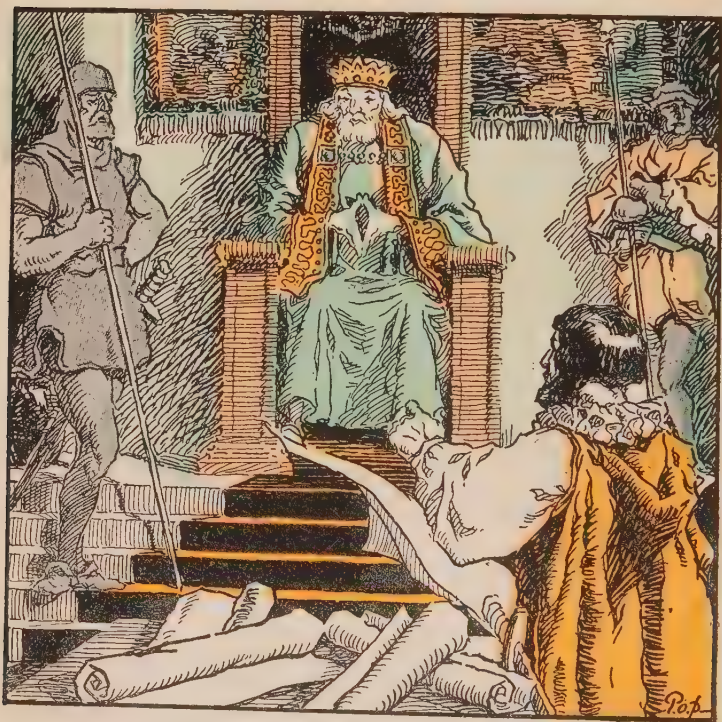
**A**MERIGO VESPUCCI was not the only one who followed Columbus in sailing west to find the East. In fact, before Amerigo made his first voyage, another man had tried to find the way. Just four years after Columbus set out on his first voyage, John Cabot and his son Sebastian started on a voyage with one tiny ship and eighteen men.

John Cabot also lived in Italy, in the city of Venice. Venice was one of the cities that grew rich from the trade with the East. But he did not sail for Venice nor for the King of Spain. Neither did he sail for the King of Portugal.

After being a sailor many years, John Cabot had gone to live in England. He had three sons. One of these was Sebastian, who was also a sailor.

## II

There was another king who had heard of what Columbus had done, and he, too, wanted some of the new land. He was the King of England.



JOHN CABOT SHOWING HIS PLANS TO THE KING OF  
ENGLAND

John Cabot may have heard of the voyage of Columbus, or he may have believed as Columbus did that the earth was round. He may have had the same idea that he could reach the East by sailing west. We know he



offered his services to the King of England to find the way to China. Perhaps he went to the King and said: "Your Majesty, some say that the earth is round. I believe if I sail to the west I shall come to the rich land of China. Give me ships and sailors and I shall bring you riches untold."

And it may have happened that the King talked with his advisers and they agreed that it would be a help to England to gain great riches and to have new lands.

"What is your price?" asked the King.

"I ask a fifth of all the riches we find for each of my sons and one for myself, Your Majesty. And when we find the way, we alone shall be allowed to carry on trade with China."

Again the King talked with his men.

At last he said: "The King accepts your terms. One fifth of all the riches you find shall be mine. You shall claim in the name of the King of England any lands you find that are not known to Christians. You shall govern these lands in the name of the King and you alone shall have the right to trade with India."

### III

Thus it was that in 1496 John Cabot and his sons set out on a voyage in one tiny ship to find China. They sailed more to the north than Columbus did. They sailed toward the west for many weeks and found a strange land that no one had seen before. They thought this land was China.

A short time after John Cabot returned to England, a man wrote a letter in which he said, "John Cabot, who

went in a small ship to find new islands, has come back and says that he has discovered the mainland of the country of China."

We know that John Cabot did not find China. He found the mainland of North America. He was the first white man since the time of the Northmen to look upon this new world.

He landed. He saw trees cut by something sharp and found queer game traps and strange needles. These things told him that there must be people near, but he saw no one. He set up a large cross and the banner of England, showing that England owned the land.

After being away three months, he returned to England. He brought the King some of the traps and needles he had found. He told him of the land he had taken in the name of His Majesty.

He said the climate was warm and sunny. One thing he told that perhaps no one would have believed if the Englishmen who were with him had not said it was true.

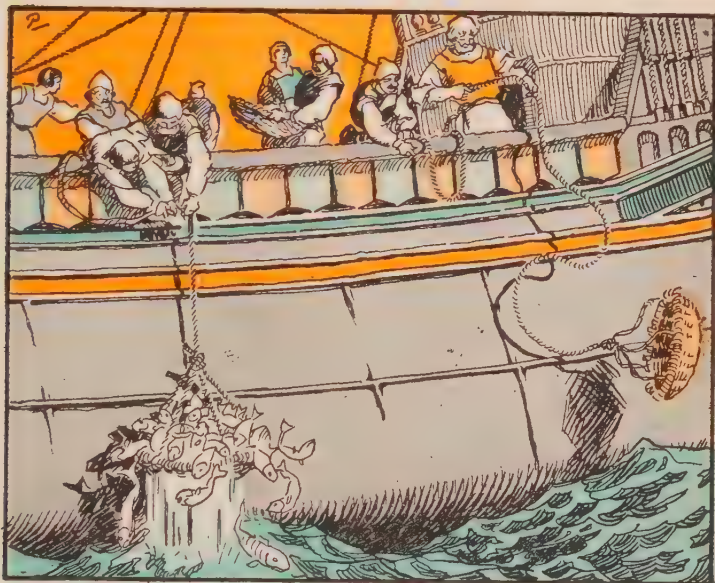
"The sea there is full of fish," he said. "We took great numbers in a net. But we did not need a net. We let down baskets and gathered great basketfuls of fish."

All this was true, and some time you will learn how valuable these fish were to England, for England claimed them all.

#### IV

The King was greatly pleased. He promised ships and men for another voyage. He gave John Cabot also

a present of money. John Cabot dressed himself in fine silk and people honored him by calling him the "Great Admiral."

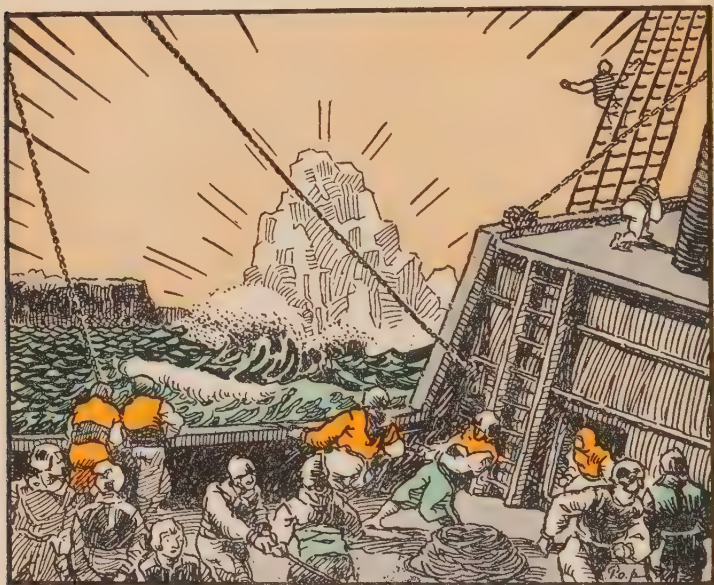


"WE LET DOWN BASKETS AND GATHERED GREAT BASKETFULS OF FISH"

Soon a fleet of six ships was being made ready for another voyage. John Cabot thought that if he returned to the point where he first found land and sailed to the south, he would find the rich islands. He sailed away with six English ships and many English prisoners who were his sailors.

No one knew what ever became of John Cabot, for he never returned to England. His son Sebastian

became a great sea captain. From the records he left, the story is told of how he finished the work his father had begun.



“STRANGE WHITE SHIPS APPEARED IN THE WATER”

The little fleet of ships sailed to the west until it came to the land where John Cabot had first landed. Perhaps Sebastian Cabot then turned to the south, but finding no end to the land in that direction sailed again to the north, thinking that he might sail around the land that way.

He did sail around the land and started west toward the land of the East. He was glad, for now surely he was on the right way to China.

But new troubles arose. Strange white ships appeared in the water. Sometimes they were many times as big as his small ships. They made his ships stop and sometimes would not let them pass. His men were afraid of these great iceberg ships, and it was very cold where they were. His sailors suffered from the cold. You remember they were prisoners.

They said, "We will not go on and be dashed to pieces by these icebergs. You must turn back."

## V

Sebastian Cabot had to give up his plan of finding the East by sailing north of the new land. He turned back and sailed far south along the coast of the new land which we know is North America. Then he returned to England to tell the King all that he had seen.

We do not know much more that happened to him. We do know that he was a brave man and was always ready to go on voyages to new lands.

He never gave up the idea that his father had, and he may even have made other voyages to the New World. He spent much time in making maps and charts that helped many other sailors. When he was old, the King of England gave him a pension, and he lived in England the rest of his life.

## VI

Long years after, another King of England said all this land of North America belonged to him because John and Sebastian Cabot, sailors for the King of England, had first found it.



## SUMMARY

Who was the man that tried to find the land of the Khan? Did he succeed?

One of the phrases (a), (b), or (c), finishes each sentence correctly. Choose these correct phrases, and read the completed sentences:

1. John and Sebastian Cabot tried to find: (a) the islands Columbus found; (b) the way to the East by sailing west; (c) the way to India around Africa.
2. The King of England wanted: (a) to teach the people of India to be Christians; (b) to help the Khan; (c) to have some of the new land.
3. The King was to have: (a) one fifth of the riches; (b) all the riches; (c) one fifth of the riches for each of his sons.
4. John Cabot was to take the land he found in the name of: (a) the King of Italy; (b) the King of Spain; (c) the King of England.
5. Sebastian Cabot finished the second voyage alone because: (a) his father had all the riches he wanted; (b) the King would not let his father go; (c) his father died.
6. Sebastian sailed: (a) to the north of the new land; (b) to South America; (c) to the land of the Khan.
7. He came to: (a) the land of the Khan; (b) a land of icebergs; (c) the Indies.
8. He turned back to England because: (a) he found there was no way to the East; (b) he wanted to try another way; (c) his sailors made him.
9. The land he claimed in the name of the King of England was: (a) South America; (b) the Indies; (c) North America.
10. The English long years after claimed this land because: (a) the King had bought it; (b) the Cabots had first found it; (c) people settled there.



## SOMETHING TO DO

Can you make three big posters that will tell the story? You can make a poster by cutting the parts out of a colored paper and pasting them on a large sheet. Or you can make it by using Alabastine, other water paints, or colored chalk, and large sheets of wrapping paper. Plan your picture before you begin. You could divide your class into three committees and each one choose a part of the work.

Some of you may want to play the story. If you do, choose the scenes you would have, decide upon the characters, and plan the conversation and action.

## NAME THE PARTS

The parts of this story have been numbered. What will you name each part? A name is a title.

Write your titles with their numbers on the board. Do they make an outline? They will if they are the most important thoughts of the story.

## TELL THE STORY

Use your outline and see if you can tell the story about "A Race for the East at the North." Appoint a judge to tell if the story-teller makes his story clear; if he follows the important points of the story as they come; if he finishes each sentence and does not have to use "and"; if he stands well while talking; and if his words are clear.

Have you read about John and Sebastian Cabot in other books? Can you tell something interesting that is not in this story? Here are books some of you might read: Sherwood, *Our Country's Beginnings*, 246-248; Harding, *Old World Background to American History*, 276-277; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 178-180; Tappan, *Our European Ancestors*, 173-175; Gordy, *American Beginnings in Europe*, 254-255; Woodburn and Moran, *Finders and Founders of the New World*, 48-56; Perry and Price, *American History*, 113-115; Southworth, *A First Book in American History*, 68-70.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What gave John Cabot the idea that he could reach India by sailing north? Do you think he knew of the continent of North America when he started? What makes you think so? What was he trying to go around by sailing north of the path Columbus sailed?

Did the Cabots do any more than show that there was more land in the west? What more did they do?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary without making a mistake.

## CHAPTER XVI

### BALBOA FINDS A SEA IN THE WEST

The people of Spain believed that the New World was very close to or even a part of Asia. One man found something that showed the Spaniards that the New World was a long way from Asia. What did this man, Balboa (bäl bö'ä), find and how did he do it? In this story you will read about two other men. See if you can tell what each one was and what he had to do with Balboa. Here are their names: Enciso (en thē'sō), and Pedrarias (pā drär' ē as).

#### I

**T**wenty years had passed since Columbus had first discovered the islands of the West Indies. He had made other voyages, you remember, and had found other lands near the islands. Now many men were sailing to the West Indies to see what they could find there. Some of these men were poor and some were rich but they were all looking for the same thing — gold.

If a man wished to make his home in the West Indies, the King of Spain gave him land. Would you not think it fine to have a large farm given you? Many young men from Spain were given land by the King, but when they reached the West Indies they had no way to earn their living. They did not want to work on their farms; they only wished to hunt for gold. Ships from Spain brought supplies which these men bought.

When they had no more money they went in debt for what they needed. It was not long until some of these men were very much in debt.

Sometimes a rich man used his money in sending out companies to hunt for gold in the new lands, thinking this would bring him greater riches in a short time.

One of these rich men, a lawyer named Enciso (en thē'sō), who had come from Spain to the West Indies, sent out two companies of men to look for gold in the land Columbus had found south of the West Indies, which we call South America. When these two companies reached South America they were almost entirely out of food, and it was not long before one company gave up the expedition and was never heard of again. The other company, after weeks of suffering in which hundreds of men died, started out in one of its ships to find help.

While the little companies were suffering in this new country, another fleet was made ready in the West Indies under the leadership of Enciso himself. It carried food and supplies for the two companies. One ship also carried something of which Enciso knew nothing. It was neither food nor gunpowder. Stowed away on this ship in a sail, or in a barrel, we are not sure which, was a young man who was determined to go to South America. His name was Balboa (bāl bō' ä).

Balboa was a landowner in the West Indies. In debt and in danger of being put in prison by the men he owed, he decided to seek his fortune in South America. He had no money with which to pay his passage, but that did not bother Balboa for he found a way.

Now Enciso was a just man, but very stern. He did

not like to have things happen in ways that he had not planned. When Balboa was found hiding on the ship and was brought to him, Enciso was very angry. He scolded Balboa and would have put him off on a bare island had he not begged very hard. Thus it happened that Balboa got passage to South America.

## II

As Enciso neared the shore of South America he saw one of his ships sailing away. He knew nothing of what had happened to his two companies, and it looked to him very much as if some of the men were trying to run away from the colony in one of his ships. He captured the ship and arrested all the men. With difficulty the men made him believe the story of their suffering and that they were not running away. He agreed to let them go free if they would promise to go back with him and help him start a settlement.

Enciso continued on his way to South America. He sailed to a place near Panama known as the Gulf of Darien. He chose the western shore of the gulf, for Balboa, who had been in that region before on an earlier voyage, told him that the Indians on that shore did not use poisoned arrows. There they found plenty of food and some gold.

Enciso's men soon tired of his strict ways and would no longer obey him. They chose Balboa as their leader. Now Balboa really had no right to be the leader of the colony, because the King had not appointed him. The King, however, was in Spain and could not be heard from for a long time, and meantime the men must have a

leader. Balboa was the commander for some time and, in some ways, he was a very wise leader as you will see.

### III

Enciso remained in the colony, and you can imagine he was not a very pleasant member. At last Balboa had him put in prison, but he was promised his freedom if he would leave the country.

Enciso did leave the country. He sailed straight to Spain to complain to King Ferdinand about Balboa.

Fearing that Enciso would complain to the King, Balboa sent his best friend to Spain to plead for him. Since Enciso was a friend of the King would you expect the King to favor Balboa?

### IV

While his friend was in Spain asking the King to make Balboa governor of the colony, Balboa explored the land about him. Taking a few men with him, he traveled westward until he reached the Isthmus of Panama. There Balboa stayed for some time with an Indian chief who was very friendly. To make this friendship stronger, the chief gave Balboa his daughter in marriage. Balboa loved his Indian princess and always kept her with him.

At last he traveled on and came upon an Indian village which was finer than any he had ever seen before. Great was Balboa's surprise when he saw the beautiful palace where the chief lived. It had many rooms with high carved ceilings. The Spaniards began to think that surely they were nearing the land of the Khan.





THE CHIEF'S SON ASKED: "WHY DO YOU QUARREL ABOUT THOSE SMALL PIECES OF GOLD?"

The chief of this tribe gave Balboa a large quantity of gold and many slaves. Balboa divided the gold with his men, but each wanted a larger share.

The Indians did not use gold for money as the Spaniards did. They valued it only for small trinkets, and every one had all he wanted. They could not understand why the Spaniards quarreled over the gold nor

their eagerness when the tall Indian, the chief's son, said to them, "Why do you quarrel about those small pieces of gold? Far to the south is a tribe of Indians which has so much of that yellow stuff that even their bowls and cups are made of it."

"Where? Where?" eagerly asked Balboa. "Show us the way."

This was the first time that the Spaniards had known that there surely was a rich country farther to the south.

"Go over the mountain to the big water and sail on it far to the southward. There you will find the land where there is enough yellow stone for all," said the chief's son.

"Big water!" exclaimed the Spaniards.

"There must be a sea to the west of us," thought Balboa. "We must find this sea," he said to his men, "and sail to the land of gold."

Balboa believed that if he could do this he would win the favor of the King. Immediately he sent a messenger with a fifth of the gold the chief had given him to King Ferdinand in Spain, telling him of the sea to be found in the west and asking him for ships and supplies to go on this voyage.

Neither the gold nor the messenger ever reached the King, for storms wrecked the ship upon the shores of Mexico and the messenger and all but two of the crew were eaten by the natives.

## V

While Balboa waited for the messenger to return, he received word from the West Indies that he was still to

be the commander of the colony at Darien. This would have pleased Balboa, but word came from his friend that the King would not listen to him and that Balboa was soon to be called to Spain to answer for his treatment of Enciso.

Balboa knew something must be done quickly if he was to win the favor of the King. Fearing that his messenger with the gold had been false to him, he hurried two other men off to Spain to tell the King of the sea and the gold to the south. He himself set off immediately with two hundred men and some dogs to find the sea.

This was a hard journey. His way led through dense forests and over rough and rocky mountains. Besides, there was a fierce tribe of Indians who would not let him pass. After a short battle the Indians fled. Balboa treated the Indians so kindly that he won their friendship and one of them became his guide.

Balboa and his men struggled on up the steep mountainsides to find the sea. As they neared the peak from which his Indian guide told Balboa he could see the great water, he stopped his men. Leaving them to await his signal, he continued on with only his faithful dog. At last Balboa stood on the topmost crest, and there, alone, high upon this mountain peak, he looked out upon the great ocean that lies between America and Asia. Can you imagine how he felt?

As he stood there he took possession of the sea, which he named *Mar del Sur*, or South Sea in our language, of all the islands within it, and of the lands whose shores it washed, in the name of the King of Spain.



ALONE BALBOA LOOKED OUT UPON THE GREAT OCEAN

Then he signaled his men. They rushed up the steep side of the crest to get a sight of the new sea. It seemed so close that they hurried on to reach its shores. But for four days they labored before they came to the water's edge.

Holding a banner in his hand, Balboa waded boldly into the sea, again taking possession of the great ocean for his master. But it happened that the water he had found was not the ocean, but a gulf, which he named the San Miguel, for it was Michaelmas Day.

He explored the shores of the gulf and conquered a tribe of Indians there. Through his kindness to them, Balboa won the friendship of these Indians and they also told him of the rich kingdom far to the south.

A few days later his little band of men came upon the ocean itself, and again Balboa claimed it for his King.

## VI

It was now time for him to go back to Darien to claim the favor of the King, which he thought his great news of the sea and of the gold would gain for him. No such favor awaited him.

While Balboa was away, many things had been happening in Europe. Spain had been at war for a long time, but peace had been made. The soldiers no longer were needed and there was nothing for them to do. It was at this time that Balboa's messengers arrived and the news of the unknown sea beyond the New World and of the kingdom of gold spread rapidly over Spain. Great was the excitement there. The idle soldiers wanted to go in search of this kingdom.



So a fleet was fitted out to carry twelve hundred men to Darien, but three hundred more crowded into the ships. Pedrarias (pā drär'ē äs), one of the king's favorites and a most cruel man, was made commander of the fleet and the new governor of Darien in Balboa's place. Enciso returned with him as an officer.

You can see it did not look very well for Balboa. The first act of Enciso was to arrest Balboa and bring him before Pedrarias, accusing him falsely of the murder of the commander of one of his ships. Fortunately, Balboa had many friends, and the news of his discovery of the South Sea had begun to win him favor with the other officers of the King. He was soon set free and for two years tried not to quarrel with Pedrarias and Enciso.

## VII

Pedrarias treated the Indians cruelly and they were fast becoming the enemies of the Spaniards. Balboa did not like to see his friends treated in this way and wrote a letter to the King telling him about it.

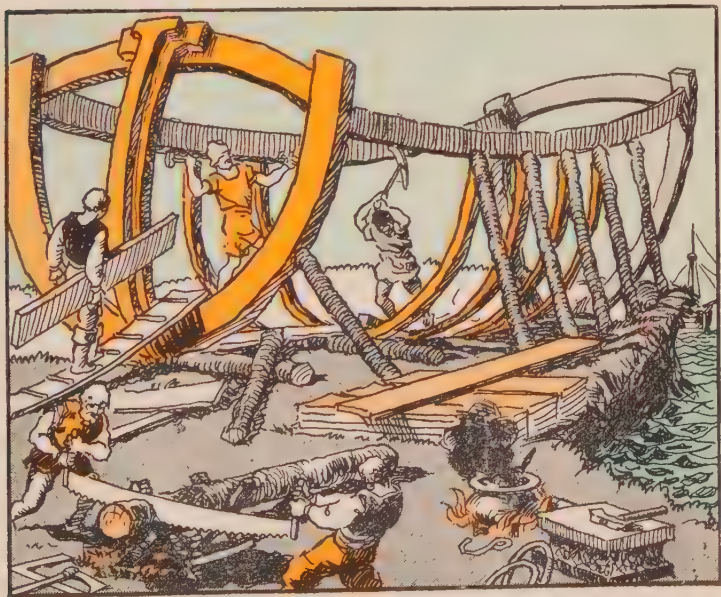
Pedrarias heard of the letter Balboa had written, and there was trouble between them, which was finally settled by a treaty. By this agreement Balboa was to have a crew and supplies to visit the golden kingdom far to the south. To make the treaty stronger, Balboa agreed to marry the daughter of Pedrarias.

You may wonder that Balboa consented to such a plan, since he was already married to an Indian princess whom he loved. Pedrarias's daughter was in Spain and it would be some time before the marriage would take



place. Balboa believed that he would soon find the golden kingdom and great power and wealth would be his, and then he could do as he wished.

Balboa hurried away to make ready for his expedition. There were no ships on the South Sea and there were no shipyards along its shores in which to build them. They must be carried across the isthmus west of Darien. How could they carry great ships over the mountains? The only way was to carry the pieces and build the ship on the western shore. After long months of hard work, two ships were at last ready to sail away to the south.



THE WAY BALBOA MAY HAVE BUILT HIS SHIPS

Taken from a picture drawn three hundred years ago.

## VIII

News had come to Balboa that a new governor had come to Darien. He sent some of his men for supplies and to learn the truth. He was afraid that if there was a new governor, he would not be able to get the supplies to make the voyage to the south. As he talked with his messengers, his conversation was overheard by an enemy of his, who went straightway and told Pedrarias that Balboa was planning to sail away to the south to set up a kingdom of his own on the shore of the South Sea. Another enemy told Pedrarias that Balboa never intended to marry his daughter, for he loved his Indian wife.

Upon hearing these things Pedrarias became very angry, but he was too wise to let Balboa know this. He sent a friendly message to Balboa asking him to return to Darien before he sailed, as he needed his advice.

Willingly Balboa went to Darien, but long before he reached the city a company of soldiers came out to arrest him.

Pedrarias accused Balboa of being a traitor and would not listen to him nor to his friends. Pedrarias had made up his mind and before the close of the day Balboa was condemned to death. He never reached the golden kingdom at the south. If he had, no doubt the story of conquering the rich country to the south would have been one of kindness and peace.

Balboa was the first European to look upon the ocean west of America, which is the largest of all oceans, and for that he will always be remembered.

## SUMMARY

What did Balboa find? Who were Enciso and Pedrarias? What did they have to do with Balboa?

Read each question and answer it with one word if you can. Some will require more than one word. Write the answer and number it the same as the question.

1. What was Balboa in the West Indies?
2. Where did Enciso send his companies?
3. Where was this land?
4. What did the companies need?
5. What kind of man was Enciso?
6. How did Balboa get to South America?
7. Where did Balboa tell the Spaniards to go in the Gulf of Darien?
8. Whom did the men choose for their leader when they tired of Enciso?
9. Whom did Balboa marry?
10. Who told Balboa of the land to the south?
11. What did the Indian say was over the mountain?
12. What did Balboa see from the crest of the mountain?
13. What did the idle soldiers want to find?
14. Who took Balboa's place as governor?
15. How did Pedrarias treat the Indians?
16. How did Balboa get the ships over the mountains?
17. What kind of a message did Pedrarias send to Balboa?
18. What did Pedrarias accuse Balboa of being?

## SOMETHING TO DO

Would you like to play the story of Balboa? How many scenes could you play? Make a list on the board of as many scenes as you can. Read your list over and see if there are

some of the scenes that you could put together if you showed what had happened by your conversation. Could you have some men talking in South America to show all that had happened before they arrived?

What characters must you have for each scene? What will they say? Think over the scene you would like to play and decide what you would say. Think what you will need to show your scene.

Divide into groups and let each group play one scene.

When all the scenes have been given tell what was good about your play.

### NAME THE PARTS

The story has been divided into parts. What would you name each part? Read over the parts and decide upon a name. Read to the class the names you have written. Choose the best ones and write them on the board after the numbers. Have you made an outline? How do you know you have an outline?

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline and tell the story of "Balboa Finds a Sea." What must you do to be a good story teller? Make a list on the board of all the things you need to think about and see if you can do them all. Be sure to put *thought* first.

Have you read something about Balboa in other books? You may be able to add something to the story. Here are books some of you might read: Tappan, *Our European Ancestors*, 180-181; Evans, *First Lessons in American History*, 20-21; Elson and MacMullan, *The Story of the Old World*, 182-184; Southworth, *A First Book in American History*, 72-74; Woodburn and Moran, *Finders and Founders of the New World*.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Who made the better governor of Darien, Balboa or Pedrarias? What makes you think so? How might things have been different if Balboa had remained governor?

What effect would you expect Balboa's discovery to have on the people of Europe?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XVII

### EAST IS WEST

Columbus had sailed to the west, and Vasco da Gama had found the East. But no one had found the East by sailing west. This story tells of some one who did something no one had ever done before. He had many hardships. Read the story to see who he was, what he wanted to do, and what hardships he had.

#### I

**I**N the country of Portugal there was born another boy who was to be a very brave sailor. This boy was Ferdinand Magellan. His father was a nobleman, and Ferdinand lived in the palace of the Queen of Portugal. He heard many stories of the strange voyages of Prince Henry's sailors, of Diaz, and of many others. You remember they, too, lived in Portugal. He heard how men were trying to find a new way to the East by going around Africa and even by sailing to the west. He was about twelve years old when Columbus made his first voyage in 1492, and before he was twenty years old Vasco da Gama had found the way to the East around the Cape of Good Hope. It is no wonder that he wanted to be a sailor so that he, too, could take part in some of the exciting adventures.

For many years he served the King of Portugal in the East and in Africa. While he was fighting for the King in Africa, he was wounded so that he was lame for the rest of his life.



## II

Although Magellan had served his country well, when he returned to Portugal the King would have nothing more to do with him. Then he began to study geography and sailing. The more he studied the more he believed that there must be a way through the new land at the south that would take him to China and the rich islands of the East.

Now the Pope had given Spain the half of the earth in which the New World lay and to Portugal he had given the right to travel around Africa. That gave Portugal the rich islands of the East.

Magellan said, "If it is true that a way can be found through the New World, it may be that the Spanish sailors will find their way there and to the rich islands. Then Portugal may lose her trade with the East." We know that Magellan spoke the truth, but he probably had no idea of the great distance it would be.

The plan of sailing through or around the New World at the south was told to the King of Portugal. He may have laughed at the plan and said, "Why should I spend money to find the way to the East by sailing west if such a way could be found? The Pope has given me the right to sail around Africa. I have no need to worry unless the Spanish find a way through the New World, and they have not yet done that."

## III

What should Magellan do? Should he give up his plan or tell it to the King of Spain, the enemy of his country, to see if he would help him?

That is what he did. Magellan left his own country and offered his service to the King of Spain, Charles V. Charles was just a boy. He was pleased with Magellan and accepted his services.

So it happened that one summer, twenty-seven years after Columbus went on his first voyage, Magellan sailed away from Spain with five worn-out ships and about three hundred men. A few of these men were from Spain, but many of them were from the other countries of Europe, some even from Portugal. This voyage was a very exciting one, and if Magellan had not been a fearless man, we never should have heard of him.

Magellan sailed across the Atlantic in much the same direction that Amerigo Vespucci had gone. At last he reached the new land and sailed south along the coast. He came to a big river. Up this river he sailed, thinking it might be the passage for which he was looking. It was not, and he sailed on south.

All during January and February the weather had been warm, the trees along the shore had been green, and many beautiful flowers were in bloom. In March and April there were great storms and snow and ice began to form. This was very strange, for it was just beginning to be summer in Europe. Why do you suppose it was? Magellan thought, "Surely winter is coming. We had better stay here where there is good fishing." Magellan did rest on the shore of the New World for five months, but not until after he had had some exciting battles.

## IV

When the King of Portugal heard that Magellan was to make a voyage for Spain, he tried his best to stop him. He hired men to try to kill Magellan. Into the minds of some of the sailors he put thoughts that later were to cause Magellan trouble. He even sent a messenger to the East saying that, should Magellan finally find his way there, he was to be put into prison and his whole fleet arrested.

Magellan was commander of his own ship and there were four captains for the other ships. Only one of these was true to Magellan, as you will see.

So it happened that long before Magellan reached the new land, one of the captains rebelled and would have returned home had not Magellan made him a prisoner. He put the rebellious captain in irons and placed him in charge of one of the other captains.

All went well until Magellan decided to rest for the winter. Many sailors on other voyages had rebelled because they were afraid. These sailors were probably afraid, too, but they were also traitors. That is, they were not true to Magellan. They told stories about Magellan that were not true until many of the sailors on three of the ships believed them. These three ships made ready to return to Spain.

"Drop your anchors," demanded Magellan.

"We are going home," boldly answered the captains. "We will not stay to be frozen and starved to death."

"Come to this ship, at once," commanded Magellan.

"If you wish to speak to us, come where we are," said the captains. They would not go to Magellan for fear he would put them in chains.

Magellan sent one of his officers with four men to the nearest ship to demand that the captain surrender. They went on board the ship. The officer said, "In the name of His Majesty, the King of Spain, I demand that you surrender the command of this ship."

The captain replied, "I will not."

Before the captain had time to know what was happening, the officer jumped upon him and struck him dead with a sword. This was a bold thing to do on the enemy's ship.

Help came quickly, for Magellan had also sent a second boat carrying sixteen well-armed men closely following the first boat. The sailors climbed upon the ship saying, "Surrender or you die."

They took the ship with no more trouble.

It was not hard to get the command of the other two ships. The two remaining captains were punished. One was tried and beheaded. The other was put in chains, with a priest who was also a traitor, and when the ships sailed away the captives were put ashore to look out for themselves.

Magellan took the land he found in the name of Charles V of Spain. For five months he waited for the cold and storms to pass. He saw strange things. On the shore he found the prints of great feet. They were men's feet. When he found these men, he saw that they were all very tall — about as tall as the tallest man you ever saw. They were natives of this new land. They

must have been friendly to Magellan, for he was not afraid of them.

As soon as the winter was over, Magellan again began to search for the way around the New World. "There must be a way around this land at the south," he said.

### SUMMARY

Who was this man? What did he want to do? What hardships did he have?

Read the question. If it is true, write *true* after the number of the question; if it is not true, write *false* after the number of the question.

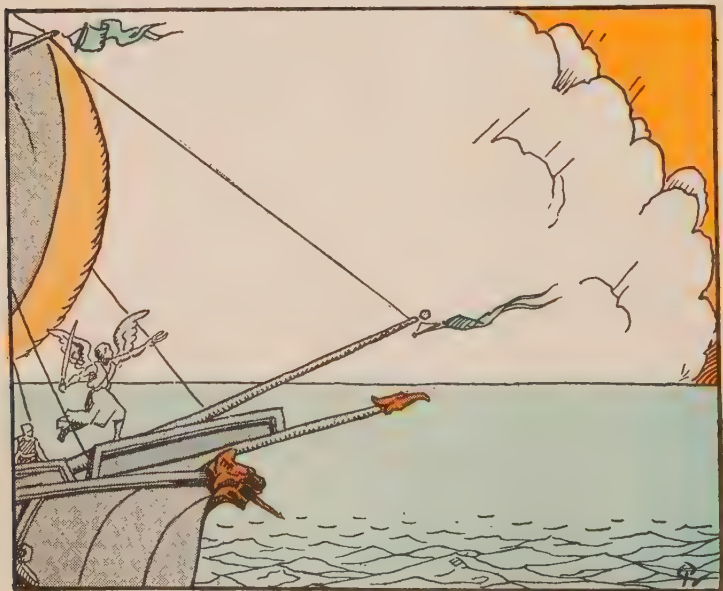
1. Ferdinand Magellan was born in Spain.
2. He was younger than Columbus.
3. Magellan served the King of Spain in Africa.
4. He believed that he could reach the East by sailing west.
5. Magellan started on a voyage twenty-seven years after Columbus did.
6. He sailed for the King of Portugal.
7. His ships were new.
8. All his sailors were from Spain.
9. Magellan took nearly the same route as Vespucci.
10. January and February were so cold he could not travel.
11. Three of his captains were traitors.
12. Magellan was a fearless man.
13. The traitors carried out their plans.
14. Magellan rested during May, June, July, and August.
15. These months were very cold and stormy.
16. As soon as the cold weather was over he started home.

Magellan had many other adventures. The rest of the story will tell you some of them. Read it to see if he did what he planned to do. See if he did more than he planned.

## V

For two months Magellan sailed toward the south until at last he came to what seemed to be a great river. The little fleet of five ships started bravely toward the west between high walls of rock that were covered with snow and ice. For more than a month they sailed along the dreary way toward the west. Chilled and afraid were the hearts of the men.

Then one day they came upon a great expanse of water. Magellan had found the way around the new land at the south, and here was the new ocean which Balboa had found.



THEN ONE DAY MAGELLAN CAME UPON A GREAT  
EXPANSE OF WATER



When the sailors saw this great water they cried, "Take us home! Let us turn back."

"No, we will sail on," said Magellan firmly.

"We shall all starve before we find food. Let us go home," begged the sailors.

Magellan looked upon the peaceful water before him and said, "We will go on if we have to eat the leather off the rigging." And no man dared to say any more. However, when he counted his ships, he found one was missing. Thinking it had been kept behind and would soon come, he left a mark for it and sailed on. But that ship would never come. Its crew had become so frightened by the rocks and rough waters of the passage that they were now far on their way home.

As he sailed on day after day, he saw how calm the ocean was. "We will call this ocean the Pacific," he said, "for see how peaceful its waters are." And until this day it has been called the Pacific Ocean.

## VI

He turned his ships to the north, thinking the weather would be much warmer. He found warmer weather, but he missed many islands in the Pacific where he could have found plenty of food and even riches. After a time he came into a wind that carried him on to the west.

For months they sailed to the west. The food soon was gone and they had no fresh water. It is hard for us to know how much those sailors suffered. They did have to eat the leather from the rigging of the ship. The men became sick and feeble and many of them died.

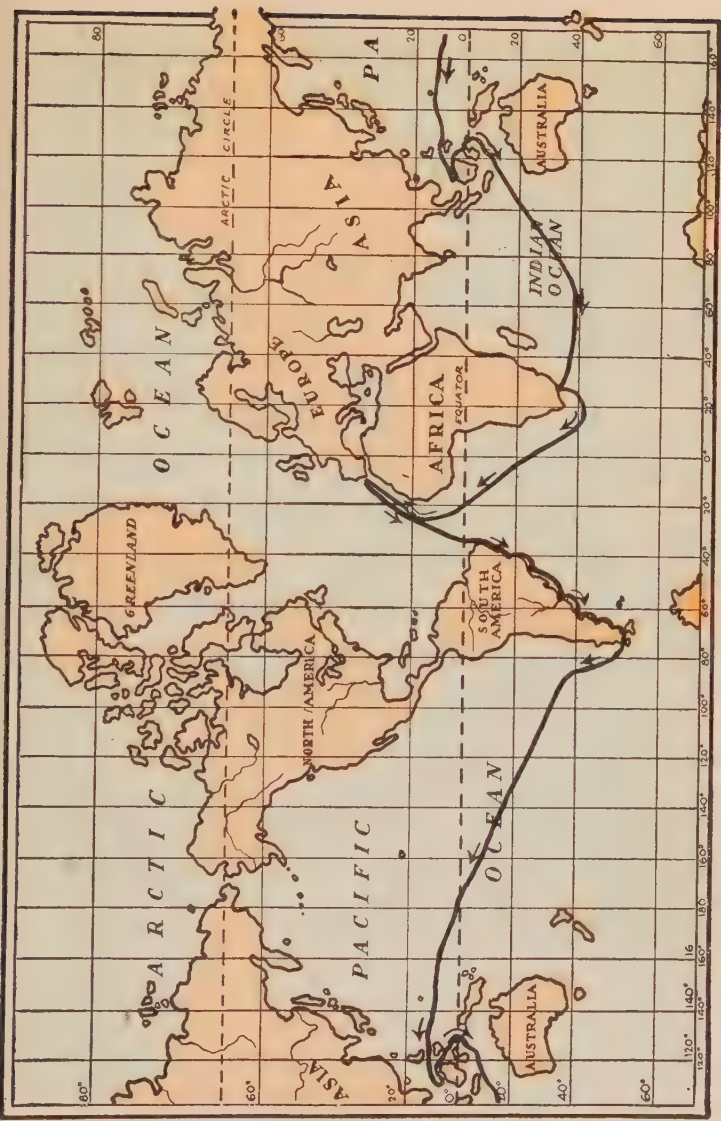
## VII

Then one day great hope filled the hearts of the men, for land was seen. They had come to a group of islands which we know as the Philippines. At the first of these islands the sailors' hope soon changed to disappointment, for they could get no food. When the natives saw the strange ships, they rushed out on their queer rafts and swarmed over the sides of the ships. Like stealing monkeys, they took everything they could carry away. They even cut the ropes off the rigging until Magellan had to go out to sea to get away from them. But at another one of these islands, the crew rested and grew quite strong again. They had found the rich East at last. Magellan sailed from one island to another gathering rich jewels and other treasures.

Like many of the earlier adventurers, he was a true Christian. He wanted to help the natives of these islands to be Christians. He told them about his religion, and one great chief became a Christian.

This chief was at war with some other chiefs. Magellan thought he should help his Christian brother. He set off with seventy of his men to fight for the Christian chief. The chief had a thousand warriors, but Magellan would not let them come.

The natives shot their arrows from behind trees and bushes. Magellan and his men were not used to this kind of warfare. They turned and ran, but the natives followed. Like a true soldier Magellan stayed behind his men and protected them the best he could. But many of his men were killed. At last a fatal arrow



THE ROUTE MAGELLAN SAILED  
“For months they sailed to the west.”

found its way to Magellan's heart and he, too, died. His men fled to their ships, but, flee as they might, many more were killed.



MAGELLAN'S SHIP, VICTORIA, THE FIRST SHIP TO SAIL  
AROUND THE WORLD

Three old, worn-out ships were without their commander whose iron will had led them across a vast, unknown sea. Thus died one of the bravest sailors the world has ever known.

What were the crews of the three little ships to do? One ship was so worn out that its crew burned it and they sailed with another crew. The other crews each chose a leader. These two lonely ships went on their way to finish the work Magellan had started. They found another island. There one of the ships sprung a leak, and the crew fell into the hands of some men from Portugal and only three of them ever reached their homes again.

## VIII

The other ship with a crew of forty-two men started on its homeward way. They had only rice for food and bad water to drink. They dared not land for fear of men from Portugal. On they sailed until they came to the Cape of Good Hope. With new hope they sailed to the north.

At last they came to an island not far from Spain, but this island belonged to Portugal. The men were entirely without food. They had to stop. Where would they say they had been? They said they had come from the coast of America. But one thing they said made the people wonder. The crew said it was Wednesday, but the people of the island said it was Thursday. How could that be? Some one soon found out that these were Magellan's men. Thirteen of them were taken prisoners. The rest fled in the one boat that was left of the brave little fleet. The name of this ship was Victoria and a fitting name it was.

## IX

Finally, eighteen sick and fainting men sailed into a harbor of Spain. Great was their welcome. It had been three years since the five ships and the three hundred men had sailed away. These men were taken before the King, who listened to their stories and saw their treasure. He gave them riches and honor. Their leader was made a nobleman.

## X

Magellan, though he did not live to receive the honors which would have been his, will never be forgotten. He was the first to prove to all men that the earth is round, for his ship sailed entirely around it. He found the passage that leads through America at the south, which is known as the Strait of Magellan. He proved that America was a separate continent and not a part of Asia as every one had thought. He had also found that a great ocean lay between America and Asia, and it was through his discoveries that men first learned about the great size of the earth. His was one of the greatest services the world has ever known.

## SUMMARY

Did Magellan do what he planned to do? Did he do more? Read the statement. If it is true, write *true* after the number of the statement; if it is not true, write the word *false* after the number of the statement.

1. It took more than a month to sail through the passage.
2. Magellan's men were not afraid.
3. He named the new ocean the Pacific.
4. It was colder farther to the north.



5. Magellan sailed west for many months.
6. They found plenty of food on the way.
7. Magellan found the rich East.
8. He was not able to find any jewels or other treasures.
9. Magellan wished to help the natives to be Christians.
10. He was killed in a battle with the natives.
11. All five ships reached home.
12. Some of the men were made prisoners by the men from Portugal.
13. Magellan's men lost a day.
14. All the men returned to Spain.
15. The King of Spain honored Magellan's men and gave them riches.
16. Magellan proved that the earth was round.
17. He did not find the way around America.
18. People still thought America was part of Asia.
19. Men now knew how large the earth was.

### SOMETHING TO DO

You, no doubt, want to play this story. It is too long a story to play all of it. Choose five parts that you think would make the best scenes. Can you show by your acting how Magellan felt when he left Portugal, his bravery when the three captains became traitors, and the courage of the sailors when they were sick but still tried to finish Magellan's work? Should you like to make this play good enough to give for the Parent-Teacher Club or some other grades? You may ask your language teacher to help you write the conversation.

### NAME THE PARTS

The story has been divided into ten parts. Name each part. Write the names as you would for an outline. An outline should give the main thoughts of the story. Do your

names do that? If they do, it is a good outline. If they do not, see if you can change them so they will.

### TELL THE STORY

Did you ever have a story relay? Divide your class into two or three teams. Appoint three judges. Each team tells the story. The leader begins the story and gives one part of the outline. The next child tells the next part and so on till the story is told. The judges keep count of the number of points each team makes. Remembering all the story counts two points for each member of the team, and standing well counts one point. Using good sentences gives one point.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

It is said of both Columbus and Magellan that they each gave the greatest service to Europe. Who do you think gave the greater service? Why?

Was it right for Magellan to go to Spain when the King of Portugal refused to help him?

See if you can answer the questions of the summaries now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### HOW EAST WAS FOUND WEST

#### A REVIEW

**F**OR four hundred years the people of Europe had traded with the people of the East. That is a very long time. Then the Turks closed the old trade routes, and for more than fifty years the people of Europe tried to find new ways to the East. At last, you remember, Vasco da Gama did find his way around Africa and brought home rich goods.

Many men of Europe had been watching the sea, and had seen the boats as they went out of sight. First the hull would disappear, then the sail, until at last the very top of the mast was gone. The ships seemed to sail over a hill. The men of Europe thought about this and tried to find the reason. A few men said that the earth must be round, but others said that the earth was flat, and that if men sailed to the edge of it, they would fall off.

There was one sailor who believed that the earth was round, and he had made many maps and globes to show how he thought it really looked. He also showed how he could sail west and come to the land of the East. This man was Christopher Columbus. You have read the stories of his adventures and those of other men who thought as he did and who also had many strange adventures. Could you help the authors write the story now by filling the blanks with words that help to tell the story?

Columbus believed the earth was (1) —. He said if he should sail (2) — he knew that he would come to the (3) —. Other sailors (4) — at him. Columbus had no money nor ships with which to make the voyage. He asked the (5) — of Portugal and Spain to help him. They would not. (6) — — of Spain pledged her (7) — that she might give Columbus money.

At last the ships were ready and for (8) — weeks the sailors saw no (9) —. This was the longest that any one had ever been away from the sight of land and the sailors were very much frightened. A strong (10) — drove them farther and farther (11) —. Then very early one morning land was seen.

That morning, October 12 (12) — Columbus took the new land in the name of the King and Queen of Spain. Columbus thought he had found (13) —, but it was only an (14) —. He found the (15) — — and not the rich islands of the (16) —. He searched for the (17) — but found none. The King of Spain was very pleased, for he thought now he had a right to lands of the (18) —. He gave (19) — riches and honor.

Columbus made many other (20) —. He really never found the (21) —, but he did show the people of (22) — that they need not be afraid to sail out upon the ocean. He also gave them the continents of (23) — — and (24) — —.

Many other men went on voyages to the (25) — to find the (26) —. One man wrote about his voyages so that all Europe read of the new land in the west.

This man was (27) ———. Because of his writings the people of Europe named the new land for him and called it (28) ———.

Men said, "This new land is not the land of the East. We can find the East, though, if we can find a way through or around this land." Many men did try to find a way through and around the New World. Even though some of them did not succeed, they gave more facts about the land to the people of Europe.

Spain and Portugal had been trying to find the East for a long time. Now that Spain was finding and claiming new land other nations of Europe wanted to find some, too. The King of (29) ——— sent John and Sebastian Cabot to find new land in the (30) ———. Sebastian Cabot made (31) ——— voyages. He did not find the way to the East. He sailed along the coast of (32) ——— America and claimed it for the King of (33) ———. The Kings of England claimed it ever after because (34) ——— had first found it.

Twenty-seven years after Columbus first set sail, (35) ——— sailed for Spain on a voyage to find a way around the new land. He sailed as (36) ——— had sailed. His men were not all (37) ——— men, and he had some trouble with those from (38) ———.

Magellan found a way through the new land at the (39) ———. He came into a great (40) ——— which he named (41) ——— because it seemed so calm. He sailed for months toward the (42) ———. His men had little food, and many of them were taken sick and died. He found the islands of the (43) ———. There his men found food and rested.

Magellan sailed from island to island gathering (44) — and other treasures. He tried to help the natives of these islands to be (45) —. One chief, who became a Christian, was at (46) — with another chief. Magellan said he would help his Christian brother. He did, but in this battle Magellan was (47) —. Eighteen of his men after much trouble sailed into a harbor of (48) —.

Magellan did not live to receive any honor, but he was the first man ever to sail a ship (49) — the (50) —. He proved that the (51) — was (52) — and that the East could be reached by sailing (53) —. He also showed that an (54) — lay between America and (55) — and men knew for the first time the great (56) — of the (57) —.

### SOMETHING TO DO

Choose some part of one of the stories you have read and act it. The one who can guess the part of the story you are acting may then act a part, and so on until every one has had a chance to play.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What kind of men do you think the men were who found the New World? Make a list of all the words you can think of that might describe them.

Do you think these men helped each other? In what way?

Make a list of the ways in which they helped the people of Europe. Were these men paid for their services? How? Are men who do really great acts always paid for them? Can you think of some men who have not been?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary of Chapter XII now without a mistake.



## CHAPTER XIX

# MEN OF EUROPE SEARCH FOR GOLD IN THE WEST

### A PREVIEW STORY

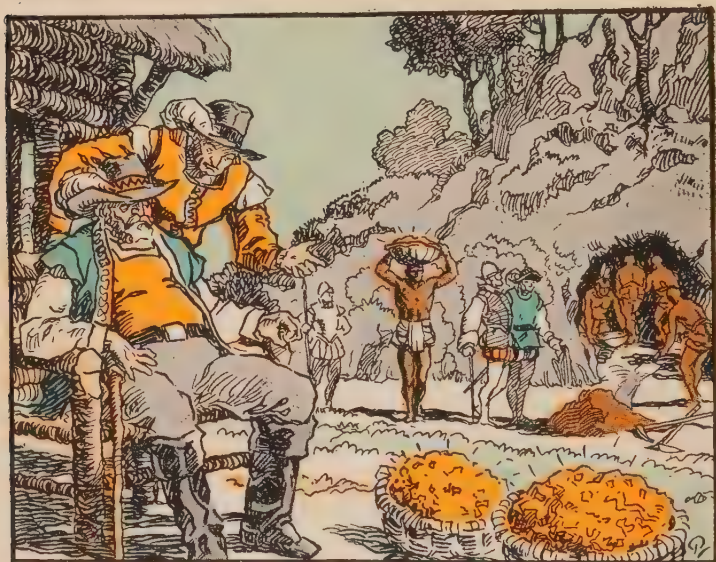
**M**EN had wanted very much to gain riches from trade with the lands of the East. The Turks had cut off the old trade routes from Venice and Genoa to the East. New ways had been found. Vasco da Gama had led men around Cape of Good Hope to India. Columbus had given men courage to sail to the west. Magellan sailed to the west and found the East and the wealthy islands of the Indies. Trade grew. Great cargoes of wealth were brought from the East.

Spain had sent more men to hunt for the East than any other nation in Europe. Now Spain was gaining more riches than any other nation. There were many Spanish ships on the ocean going to and from India, China, and the Indies.

Now that a way had been found around the new land, no one thought much about it. But as the ships sailed about, strange stories were told of great riches to be found in the New World. Many young men longed for the gold and precious stones they believed were there.

Numbers of men from Europe went to live in the New World. They were given land in the West Indies, and along the northern coast of South America. Spanish colonies grew up all along the coast. You remember it was to one of these little colonies that Balboa went,

and that there the Indians told him of a land of gold to the south.



A PICTURE SHOWING HOW GOLD WAS MINED IN THE NEW WORLD, AS IT WAS DRAWN THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Who is doing the work in the picture?

Stories of the riches of the strong tribes of Indians who lived north of those who had been good to Balboa reached Spain and the West Indies. At last Cortez, a bold soldier, was chosen to go to Mexico to conquer these Indians and to take their riches. Cortez found the Indians and, after a hard struggle, he conquered them and took much of their gold.

Francisco Pizarro, who had been with Balboa in South America and had heard the story of the land of

gold far to the south, made up his mind that he would find the land and take these riches for himself. He had many adventures, and took the land only after he had received help from the King of Spain, with whom he had to share the riches.



SOME MEN WENT TO AFRICA AND BROUGHT BACK  
MANY NEGROES TO THE NEW LAND

Men began to believe that the new land was the richest in all the world. The Spanish had conquered the land to the west and south of the West Indies. Now

a governor of one of the islands of the West Indies, Hernando de Soto, sailed to the north. He expected to find another land rich in gold. For two years he explored the land to the north. He had many fights with the Indians, but he found no gold. He did find something that no one had ever told about before. He found the mighty Mississippi River.

The Indians were made to work for the Spanish. Even then there were not enough men to do all the work. Some men went to Africa and brought back many negroes to the new land. They were sold as slaves. For many years this slave trade was carried on with the colonies.

Spain now claimed the land to the north, the west, and to the south of the West Indies. This nation was growing richer and more powerful every year. It looked as if Spain would soon claim all the land of the New World.

No other nation in Europe had so many ships. Some did not have the money to get them, and others were not interested in the new land. They saw that Spain was fast conquering the New World, and if they did not do something to prevent it, Spain would conquer the Old World, too.

France had some ships. The men who owned them were interested in the great fisheries that had been found near the coast of the new land. One man, Jacques Cartier (zhăk kăr'ty ā'), did try to find the way around the new land at the north. This was about thirty-five years after Sebastian Cabot had tried to do it. Cartier did not find the way around at the north, but he did find the St. Lawrence River.

England had never been a strong nation. About this time, however, Queen Elizabeth came to the throne and she did much to make her nation stronger. She had two loyal subjects who helped her a great deal. One of these men, Sir Francis Drake, was a brave and wise sea captain. By his deeds, he won wealth and power. He started the great fleet of ships that was to make England a powerful nation.

Most men of this time were longing for wealth. The other man who helped Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, spent all his money trying to start a new England in the New World. He started many colonies on the east coast of North America, but none of them succeeded. One by one they were lost, or the settlers returned to England.

Some merchants of Holland, at that time the baby nation of Europe, sent Henry Hudson to search for a way to the East at the north of Europe. He did not do as he was told, but he did do something that long years after gave Holland a share in the New World.

The nations of Europe were like boys with a pie. Each of the nations wanted a share in the New World. The strongest ones took a share. Spain claimed the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and Florida. France claimed the land around the St. Lawrence River, and England claimed the eastern shore of North America. To Holland was given the land along the Hudson River. Later you will learn what each nation did with its share. Now you will read some of the exciting adventures of Cortez, De Soto, Cartier, Drake, Raleigh, and Hudson.



## SUMMARY

Read the statement. After the number of the statement write the words that will finish the sentence. If you cannot fill all the blanks the first time, read the story again until you get every one right.

1. Men heard that there were great —— in the New World.
2. Cortez conquered ——.
3. Pizarro took land in —— ———.
4. De Soto discovered the —— ———.
5. He found no ——.
6. The Spanish sold —— in the New World.
7. Cartier tried to find a way around the —— —— at the ——.
8. He found the —— —— ———.
9. Raleigh did not succeed in forming —— in the New World.
10. Spain claimed the —— ——, ——, —— ——, and ——.
11. France claimed the land around the —— —— ———.
12. England claimed the —— —— of North America.
13. To Holland was given the land along the —— ——.



## CHAPTER XX

### SPAIN SEARCHES FOR RICHES IN MEXICO

The people of Spain wanted more riches. How do you think they tried to get them? You read that Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico. This story will tell you how he did it and what riches he gained.

**H**ERNANDO CORTEZ was a boy in Spain when Columbus returned from his first voyage. Perhaps he was one of the boys who ran along the street beside Columbus as he took his strange men and animals to the palace to show to Queen Isabella. As more men sailed to the west, Cortez heard stories of bold adventures and strange discoveries. It is no wonder that he, too, wanted to go on adventures.

When Hernando Cortez was nineteen years old, he went to the West Indies, the islands Columbus had discovered. There he worked for the governor. He was so brave and so wise that at last he was sent to conquer Mexico. Men had sailed as far west as Mexico and they came back telling of cities with temples of gold. It was on this adventure to conquer Mexico that Cortez started with six hundred Spaniards, many Indians, and sixteen horses.

He landed on the shores of Mexico nearest the West Indies. One by one he had all but one of his ships destroyed.

"Why do you destroy our ships?" demanded his sailors. "How shall we return home?"

"None but cowards need a ship," said Cortez. "For them I have left this one. Step forward, you cowards, and you may sail for home."

Not a man stepped forward. He then destroyed the last ship. There was no chance for his men to turn back. He left fifty men on the coast where he had landed. With the rest he started on the long journey across the country.

Mexico was then the home of many tribes of Indians. Each tribe lived by itself and had its own chief. Over all the tribes was a great chief. He was both king and priest. The people of Mexico at that time worshiped idols and even killed people to please their gods.

Montezuma was the king of the tribes at the time that Cortez went to Mexico. He was a fine king, tall, handsome, brave, and kind. It was to Montezuma's city, the City of Mexico, that Cortez made up his mind to go.

There was a story told in Mexico that a pale-faced god had been driven away by cruel, wicked gods and that sometime he would come again in white towers upon the water. Then no more people would have to be killed to please the gods and all would be happy again.

When Cortez came, many thought that he was the pale-faced god who had come in white towers upon the water. They let him pass through the land. But one tribe said, "Let us see if this is the pale-faced god. We will fight against him; then we shall know."

So they fought against him. They had nearly fifty thousand well-trained warriors. They were armed with shields, spears, swords, and war-clubs.

The Spaniards wore armor and used guns and cannon. These frightened the Indians, but they were much more afraid of the horses. They had never before seen such animals, and they were nearly frightened to death.

It was a short battle and the Indians were beaten. Cortez made friends of these Indians and many of them joined his forces.

On marched Cortez to the City of Mexico. He passed through village after village which was surrounded by great white walls. In these villages he saw beautiful temples, and houses of red or white stone built on paved streets and wide canals. So different were these little cities from any he had seen in the New World that he thought he was in a fairy land.

Soon he came to the City of Mexico. What a beautiful city it was! It was built on islands in the middle of a lake. There were four paved bridges leading to it, with drawbridges near the city. Along the streets and canals were great palaces of red stone. One of these palaces was large enough to hold the entire army of Cortez. There were towers and castles. Everywhere were gardens, on the roofs and walls, and even floating on the lake. In the center of the city was a temple that rose high above all the other buildings. Cortez and his men were surprised at the beauty of it all.

Montezuma dared not fight the Spaniards. He went out to meet them, gave them a feast, and sacrificed fifty people for them, for he, too, believed they were gods. He gave Cortez a great palace for his men.

Cortez was really in a very dangerous place. The Indians could easily attack him and they could even

shut him in on the island without any food. He knew that something must be done.

Cortez and some of his best soldiers visited Montezuma. They took him prisoner and brought him back to the Spanish quarters. There they treated him as a guest, but would not let him go. You remember Montezuma was the king and the priest, and the people dared not do anything without him.

Now Montezuma had a brother. Cortez soon learned the Indians would choose him for their leader. He accused the brother of trying to help Montezuma to escape and made him prisoner, too.

In the meantime, the governor of the West Indies had had a chance to think about what might happen if Cortez should conquer Mexico and make himself governor, and he was afraid that would give Cortez too much power. He decided to stop Cortez if he could.

He sent another leader with nine hundred men in a dozen ships to conquer Cortez and finish conquering Mexico. The new army landed upon the eastern coast of Mexico, and demanded that the men Cortez had left there should surrender.

A messenger hurried away to Cortez. "Come quickly," he said. "The governor has sent another leader and he has taken our men captives. He is planning now to come to capture the City of Mexico and you."

What was Cortez to do? He knew if he left the city, the Indians would let their leaders go and get ready to attack him. But if he stayed, the governor's men would come and attack him there. He left a few of his

men in the city to keep the prisoners and he went with three hundred men to meet the governor's army.



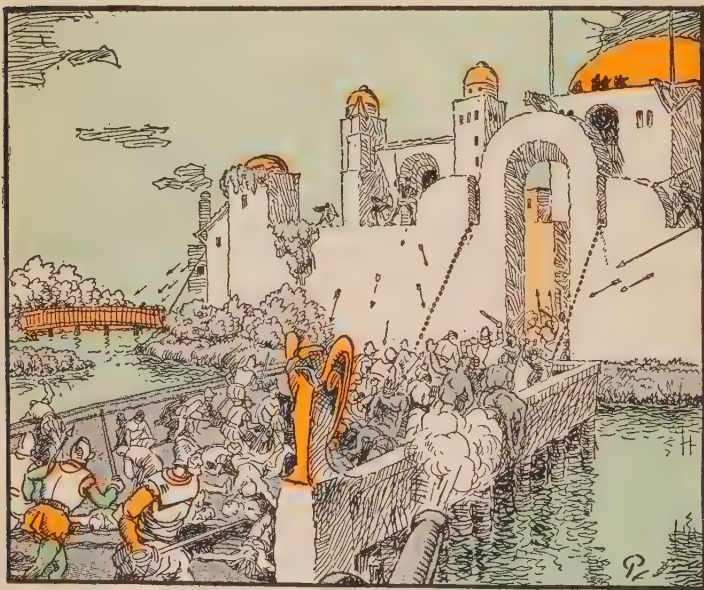
“COME QUICKLY, THE GOVERNOR HAS SENT ANOTHER  
LEADER”

Cortez came upon the army in the night and they were helpless. He told them stories of the great riches to be found and how the Indians worshiped idols and sacrificed people. He soon won the leader and all the priests to his side and marched back to the City of Mexico with an army much larger than he had had before.

When he reached the city, he could not see an Indian, and everything was quiet. He marched across the bridges, and not an Indian was to be seen. All at once



stones, arrows, and spears were thrown from the roofs of the houses, the windows, and the towers. Hundreds of Indians appeared. The Spaniards turned their cannon and guns on them. Many of the Spaniards were hurt or killed. The Indians were killed in such great numbers that the bridges were covered with bodies.



THE BATTLE ON THE BRIDGES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

Thinking Montezuma could keep his people from fighting, Cortez sent him out on a wall to stop them. Montezuma was no longer their leader. When he tried to stop them, they only turned on him, and he, too, was killed.



That was a terrible night. Cortez had to retreat. He had lost the battle, and it looked as if he would never conquer Mexico. With his few remaining men, sadly he went back to the eastern shores of Mexico. He could not go home, for he had destroyed his ships.

Cortez was not the kind of man to be easily discouraged. Quietly he prepared for another attack. Again he marched upon the City of Mexico. For more than three months the battles lasted. At last Cortez won. Great was the rejoicing in the West Indies and Spain. "Now," men said, "we shall find great riches. And we can help the Indians to be Christians."

Cortez became governor of the City of Mexico. He rebuilt the city and, in the place of the temple of the gods, he built a Christian church. Missionaries came and helped the Indians to live better. Mexico became a Spanish colony and many Spaniards went there to live.

#### SUMMARY

How did Cortez conquer Mexico? Did he find great riches?

Read these questions and see if you can answer them with one word. Write the word after the number of the question.

1. What was Cortez sent to conquer?
2. For whom did Cortez save one ship?
3. How many men went home?
4. Who lived in Mexico?
5. Who were the white men first supposed to be?
6. Of what were the Indians most afraid?
7. Whom did the Spanish first take as prisoner?
8. How did they treat him?

9. When did Cortez attack the new leader?
10. Where were the Indians when Cortez returned to Mexico?
11. Who won the first battle in the City of Mexico?
12. How long was the next battle?
13. What did the missionaries help the Indians to do?
14. What did Mexico become?

### SOMETHING TO DO

Would you like to play the story of "Spain Searches for Riches in Mexico"? You could not play it all. You will need to choose the most important parts and play them. Write on the board a list of the parts you might play. What characters will you have to have? Does the story tell you all that these people should say? Think over what each one should say. You might divide your class into committees and each committee plan a part. Can you feel and act as you think those people felt and acted so long ago?

### NAME THE PARTS

This story has not been divided into parts. Can you divide it into parts and name each part in a few words? You will probably find six parts in the story. When the story begins to tell a new thought, a new part should begin there. Write the names under each other after the Roman numbers. Do the names tell the important points of the story? If they do, you have made a good outline.

What will be the name of the first part? Where was Cortez sent? What did the Indians in Mexico think Cortez was? To what city did Cortez go? What did Cortez do to Montezuma? What did the governor of the West Indies fear? Did the Indians drive Cortez out of the city? Did Cortez ever conquer the city?

## TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story, "Spain Searches for Riches in Mexico." Each one might tell a part of the story. See how many good things you can say about the way in which the story is told. Think ahead as you tell your part, so that you will know what you are going to say next. That will help you to talk without using "and." Look in the index of other histories and see if you can find other stories about Cortez. For what word will you look?

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Do you think it was right for Cortez to take the country that belonged to Montezuma's people? Why?

Did Cortez think it was right? Why?

Why do we think differently now?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XXI

### PIZARRO SEARCHES FOR GOLD AT THE SOUTH

Pizarro was another man who wanted to find gold. This story tells where he went to find it, and the adventures and the success that he had.

CORTEZ had conquered Mexico. News of the riches there soon spread over all the world, and many men went to live in Mexico, hoping to find more gold.

Balboa had heard of a kingdom of gold far to the south, but no one had found it. You remember there was a young man in Darien who was a friend of Balboa's. His name was Francisco Pizarro. He was the one that Pedrarias sent out to arrest Balboa. No doubt he, too, had heard of the rich land at the south.

The governor of Mexico gave Pizarro a farm in Panama, just west of Darien. While he was living on this farm, he told a priest and a soldier about the land of which Balboa had heard. They agreed to go with Pizarro to find the land of gold.

The three men gathered together about one hundred and sixty men, who were eager to share in any riches they might find, and they started on their search for gold.

For a long time they traveled to the south, sometimes on the land and sometimes in small canoes on the

sea. Food was scarce and the way was hard, but no gold did they find.

Then the governor of Mexico, who had heard of their agreement, sent a messenger to stop them.

"The governor commands you to return," said the messenger.

"Let us go home. There is no land of gold," said the discouraged men.



"THOSE OF YOU WHO LONG FOR HOME STAND ON  
THAT SIDE OF THIS LINE"

"No," said Pizarro, "I will not go." Drawing a line on the shore he said, "Those of you who long for home stand on that side of this line and those of you who are

not afraid and want to search for gold stand here with me."

"I will stay," said the priest and the soldier. "And I," said one. "And I," said another — until, as the ships sailed away, thirteen men were left with Pizarro, with no ships and no supplies. They wandered south along the coast, gathering some gold and learning more about the rich empire to the south.

When the governor learned that Pizarro refused to obey him, he was angry and would send him no supplies. But he, too, wanted a share in the gold, and later he did send out some men to help Pizarro. By this time, Pizarro had heard a great deal about the riches and had gathered many gold and silver vessels. With these he sailed to Spain to ask the King for help to conquer the rich empire.

The King was away, but the Queen received Pizarro and made an agreement with him. He was to be governor of the new land. The Queen was to have a fifth of all the wealth that he found. In six months' time he was to receive money for ships and supplies to make the voyage. He was to find two hundred and fifty men to help him.

At the end of the six months, Pizarro sailed away with one hundred and eighty men, three ships, and twenty-seven horses.

Now the land that Pizarro was looking for was a rich land now known as Peru. Then Indians lived there who were called Incas. Their chief was called the Inca.

The Incas worshiped the sun and said they were the children of the sun. They called the sun, god, and said



he had sent a man and a woman to them who had taught them all they knew. It is true that they knew better ways of living and working than any other people of the New World.

Their chief city lay in a pleasant, fertile valley. All around were fruitful fields. In the city was a temple of gold. On entering this temple, one was dazzled by the great, shining gold image of the sun and its rays. So brightly did it shine, one could hardly look at it. Here it was that the Incas went to pray and to worship, for they were very religious.

Their homes were large stone houses, roofed with straw and wood. Before each door was a bubbling fountain of pure, cold water that came from a far-away mountain stream. The Incas had built pipes to carry it this long distance.

The land was divided into three parts, one for the sun, their god, one for the Inca, and one for the people. The people all worked together and helped each other. They built many good roads. Strong bridges led across the rivers.

It was to this chief city that Pizarro made up his mind to go. The soldier and the priest also brought men, horses, and ships, until there were over two hundred men and sixty horses.

With these Pizarro landed and started toward the chief city of the Inca. The Incas laughed when they saw so few men, for they said, "The Inca has thousands and thousands of well-trained warriors who will destroy your men in a short time." Little did they know of the terrible weapons with which the white man fought.

The messengers of the Inca soon carried word to him of the coming of the white man and the strange large animals with long legs. Messengers were soon running to all parts of the land telling the Incas to look out for the white men.

Pizarro was allowed to march to the center of the chief city. Some of his men he placed on guard while he sent others to explore the city. In the center of it was a square, surrounded by a high wall that was entered by two doorways from the streets of the city. It was here that Pizarro said they would camp.

The Inca sent gifts of gold to the strange white people and treated them kindly.

Pizarro sent some horsemen to visit the Inca. Although the Inca had never before seen a horse, he met the horsemen without fear. He even ordered one of his soldiers to be killed because he showed too plainly that he was afraid. These horsemen asked the Inca to visit Pizarro the next day.

The Inca came, but both he and Pizarro had carefully hidden their soldiers and each was heavily guarded. They did not trust each other.

Pizarro talked to the Inca in a way that he could understand. He said, "There is a great king many, many miles across the ocean who claims this land. You are his subjects."

"No," said the Inca, "I am king of all this land. These are my people."

Then the priest showed him the Bible, and said, "This great king commands you to worship his God."

The Inca took the book, looked at it, and threw it on

the ground, saying, "No, I am king and the sun is my god."

Now, the priest was not a good priest, and this was what he wanted. The Inca had thrown his Bible on the ground. For this excuse the soldiers attacked him. The Inca's warriors soon came by the hundreds and there was a dreadful battle. The Inca was taken prisoner and hundreds of the Indians were killed by the iron weapons of the white men that could spit out fire. The Spaniards also lost many men.

The Inca was treated kindly, but he became afraid. "If you will let me go," he said to Pizarro, "I will give you gold and silver."

"How much gold and silver?" asked Pizarro.

"I will fill this room as high as I can reach with vessels of gold and another one I will fill twice over with silver."

"How long will it take you to do this?" again asked Pizarro, for he was eager to see the great riches he had come to gain.

"In two months I will have it here," answered the Inca.

"Send out your messenger. As soon as it is done, you shall go free."

Away ran the messengers to the captains of the cities ordering them to send two thousand Indians with all the gold and silver they could carry.

After several days the Inca's brother came with his family bringing many gold and silver vessels. Then others came. The way was long and the loads were heavy, but every day thousands of dollars' worth of

gold and silver were brought, until the Inca had fulfilled his promise. There were more than seventeen million dollars' worth of gold and silver.



THE INCA'S BROTHER CAME WITH HIS FAMILY,  
BRINGING MANY GOLD AND SILVER VESSELS

The Inca now rejoiced, for he would be free. Pizarro feared to let him go lest he lead his people in revolt. He did not keep his word to the Inca, but had him

killed. He made the Inca's brother's son the new Inca.

The soldier who had helped now quarreled with Pizarro over his share of the gold. This angered Pizarro, and the soldier, too, was killed. Pizarro paid for his cruelty with his own life, for the soldier's son killed him.

Pizarro had found the rich land at the south of which Balboa had heard. The King of Spain took the gold and sent his governors to rule over the land which Pizarro had claimed for him. Never again were the Incas a free, happy, and prosperous people.

#### SUMMARY

Where did Pizarro look for gold? Did he find it? How did he get it?

Read the following questions and answer them by *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say*.

1. Did Balboa see the Pacific Ocean first?
2. Did Pizarro live in America before he went to find gold at the south of Mexico?
3. Did the governor of Mexico wish Pizarro to stay and look for the gold?
4. Did Pizarro obey the governor?
5. Did Pizarro go to Spain for help?
6. Did the King help him?
7. Did the King like the plans the Queen made?
8. Did the Queen help Pizarro buy ships?
9. Were the Incas Christians?
10. Were the Incas civilized?
11. Did the Incas live in poor homes?
12. What was the name of their chief city?

13. Was Pizarro allowed to march to the chief city?
14. Was the Inca kind to Pizarro?
15. Was the priest a good priest?
16. Did Pizarro gain the gold he wanted?
17. Did he keep his word to the Inca?
18. Were the Incas ever free again?

### SOMETHING TO DO

Would this story make a good movie? Write a scenario of it and see if you can act it as if it were a movie. You must show the thought by your action. A scenario will tell the order of the happenings of the movie. Perhaps it will be best to have committees for different parts.

### NAMING THE PARTS

Divide the story into parts. You may find nine parts. When the story begins to tell about a new thought it is another part. Name the parts. About what is each part? We call that the topic of the part. Each one might write what he thinks the topic is on paper. Choose the best topics in the class and write them on the board after the Roman numbers. Do your topics tell the main points of the story? If they do, it is a good outline of the story. We call this a topical outline.

What is your first topic? What did Pizarro and his friends plan to do? Who tried to stop Pizarro?

Where did Pizarro go for help? What land was it that Pizarro sought? To what city did Pizarro go? Was the Inca conquered? What promise did the Inca make? What became of Pizarro? Were the Incas ever a free people again?

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline and see if you can tell the story of Pizarro searching for gold. A good story-teller thinks ahead what he is going to say. He talks in sentences. That is, he tells one



thought at a time. He does not use "and" any more than it is necessary. Use the index of other books to find more about Pizarro. For what word will you look in the index?

#### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Would the story of the conquering of the land of the Incas have been different if Balboa had been the leader instead of Pizarro? Why?

Was it right that the King of Spain should take the land of the Incas? Why?

Did they think it was right then?

Why do we think differently now?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XXII

### DE SOTO LOOKS FOR GOLD IN THE NORTH

Cortez and Pizarro had found riches. De Soto thought he could find gold in another part of the New World. Where did he look, and did he find it?

**A**MONG Pizarro's men was one man whose name was Hernando de Soto. De Soto received enough of the Inca's gold to make him a wealthy man even in our time. He took his gold and went back to Spain to live. He bought a great castle and soon was married to a beautiful Spanish girl. He had many servants and lived in great splendor. It did not take long for his wealth to be used up. "Surely," he thought, "there must be more gold in the New World. I will find a new empire and riches greater even than Pizarro's."

He went to the King of Spain and said, "Make me governor of all your lands in the west, Your Majesty, and I will bring you riches unheard of."

"No man has conquered the land at the north. Will you go there, conquer the natives, and take it in my name?" asked the King.

"Yes, I myself will go within a year to the land at the north and conquer it in the name of Your Majesty."

"One fifth of the gold, gems, and pearls shall be mine," said the King; "the rest you may divide among your men."

For this voyage De Soto was given six strong ships,

six hundred people, and about three hundred horses. Such a well-prepared fleet had never before sailed from Spain. People everywhere were eager to join De Soto, nobles and peasants alike. Some came in armor, while others were poorly dressed. They also took bloodhounds to help conquer the natives and irons to bind them.

De Soto was received with great honor in Cuba. He was governor of Cuba also. Men admired him, for he was brave, honorable, and had fine manners. Many more men from Cuba joined with this great commander.

A year passed before De Soto with his fine force of men, reached the part of North America now known as Florida and took the land in the name of the King of Spain. He had by no means conquered the country and had not done as he said he would. He was allowed to go on because every one believed it would be only a short time before he found great riches.

A few years before this, another man had tried to find riches in Florida. This man, whose name was Narvaez, had been very cruel to the Indians. His search had a very sad ending, for few of his men ever reached home again. Many of the men were burned alive. One young man was bound and the Indians were all ready to set fire to the brush around him when the chief's daughter rushed to her father, saying, "Do not kill him, Father."

"His people have been very cruel to our people," said the chief, "and he must pay for it."

"One man can do our people no harm," said she. "Let him live."

"No, he must die," said her father.

"Keep him for a slave. No other Indian has a white slave," said the girl.

"Let him live," ordered the chief.

The girl had won, and the young man, whose name was Ortiz, was adopted by the tribe. He learned their language and lived with them until De Soto came nine years later.

It was this tribe that De Soto first met in Florida. When he attacked the tribe, Ortiz, though he looked like an Indian, made De Soto know who he was and begged that his tribe might be saved. This man was a prize for De Soto, for now he had some one who could understand and talk with the Indians. He took Ortiz as his guide.

De Soto set out immediately to find the land of wealth for which he was looking.

During the first year his men suffered great hardship.

The Indians did not like the white men and were troublesome, and the white men were cruel to the Indians, killing them or making them slaves. De Soto bound the Indians together in twos with irons he had brought from Spain and made them carry heavy loads of supplies. He made the chiefs give him food. When the Indians could no longer give him food nor serve him, he killed them.

The Indians greatly feared De Soto and his men. Some tried to please him by giving him pearls and what riches they had; others tried to conquer the white men by sly tricks.

The march led through dense forests and marsh land.

Food was scarce and, had it not been for the Indians, the whole company would have starved.



A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN QUEEN WHO HAD COME TO  
GREET HER VISITORS

"Let us turn back toward the coast," begged De Soto's men. "The ships will be there with food and supplies, and we can return to our homes. We cannot endure this hardship any longer."

"Think of Pizarro and Cortez. Think of the hard-

ships they endured. Think of the glory and wealth they gained," said De Soto.

"We have not even heard of a land of wealth. Let us go home," begged his men.

"Do you think Peru and Mexico are the only lands of great wealth in this New World?" asked De Soto. "It cannot be. We will go on. Our way may be hard, but we will surely find riches."

On they journeyed until the rains of winter made them stop. In the early spring they began the search for the rich cities that the Indians told about. But the Indians soon learned that stories of rich cities could not save them.

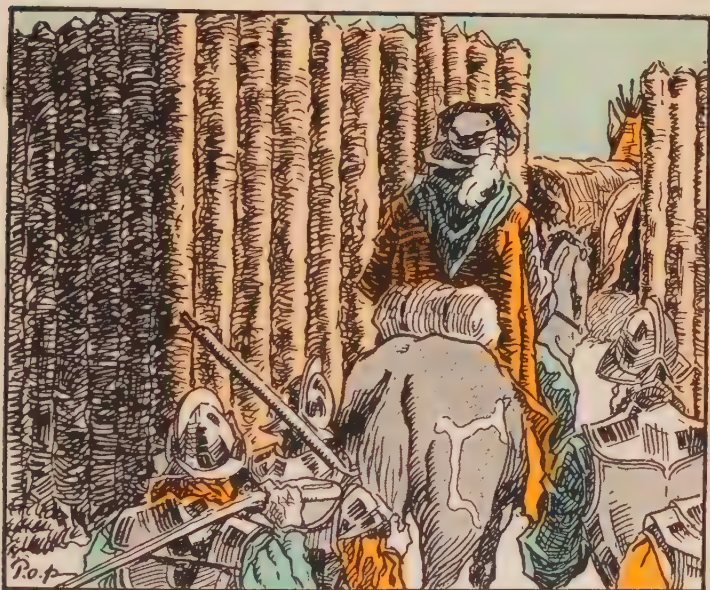
As De Soto journeyed near a river several hundred miles from his landing place, he saw a strange procession coming toward him on the water. There were Indians, gayly dressed in feathers and bright colors, standing in a large canoe. As the canoe came closer, he saw it carried a beautiful Indian queen who had come to greet her visitors. Silently she bowed before him. She gave him a great string of pearls as a token of her friendship.

Even this did not satisfy De Soto. He kept her captive while he tore open the graves of her people trying to find more pearls, for the Indians sometimes buried rich jewels with their dead. When he could gain no more in this way, he made the Indians follow him on foot.

One night, when all were asleep, this Indian queen stole away, taking with her a large box of pearls that her people had given to De Soto.



The news of the coming Spaniards traveled ahead of them and many times the Indians were ready to fight. De Soto lost many men and horses in these battles.



THE CHIEF'S NEXT VILLAGE WAS SURROUNDED WITH  
A STRONG WALL MADE OF TREE TRUNKS

De Soto was journeying on across what is now Alabama. He came to an Indian village that was larger than any he had seen before. De Soto had begun to think he was not going to find any great riches such as Pizarro had found. This village gave him courage, for here there seemed to be great wealth.

These Indians were more civilized than the other tribes he had seen. They had a king, who sat upon a

throne surrounded with cushions, while servants held a canopy over him to protect him from the sun.

He paid little attention to the Spaniards until he was made captive. He was to be freed if he ordered the next village to be friendly to the Spaniards. Even then he was made to go with the white men. This made him angry. He planned an attack upon the Spaniards.

This chief's village was surrounded by a strong wall made of tree-trunks. He sent all the women and children away from the village and hid the Indians in the houses. As the Spaniards entered the village, the warriors burst out of the houses with fearful yells and attacked them. Several times the Spaniards were driven from the village. At last they succeeded in setting the village on fire. The Indians were shut in the trap they had made for themselves and every one perished.

De Soto lost many men in this battle and many were wounded. He had lost over eighty of his horses. It was necessary for him to rest some time while his men recovered.

While they were resting, news was brought to De Soto that a fleet was at the coast waiting orders from him. He had once known riches and he could not go back without finding the wealth for which he came. He would not give up and return to the West Indies. "No," he said, "we shall not go back. We will find gold or we shall die in the forest searching for it." He then started toward the northwest with what was left of his fine company.

De Soto and his men had been on the march for



THE WEARY MEN CAME TO THE GREAT RIVER THAT  
WE CALL THE MISSISSIPPI

nearly three years. They had heard of a "Great River," the "Father of Waters." When De Soto could not find the riches he wanted and his men were dying rapidly, he made up his mind to find this great river and sail down it to the Gulf of Mexico.

After many days of marching, the weary men came to the "Great River" that we call the Mississippi. De Soto set up a cross and claimed the river in the name of the King of Spain. Then he started on the journey to the sea.

De Soto was becoming very discouraged. There was little food for his men and more were dying every day. He had no boats and the journey had to be made on land. At last the explorers came to some Indian villages. De Soto himself fell sick. He called an Indian to him and said, "Go to the great chief and tell him that I, Hernando de Soto, the Child of the Sun, demand that he come to me. To show that he will obey me, tell him to bring me gifts of the best of the land."

The Indian went, but the chief said, "Return to the Child of the Sun and say to him that I will believe him if he will dry up the Father of Waters. Tell him that all men bow before me and pay me honor and riches. If he wants to see me, tell him to come to me. If he comes in peace, I will receive him kindly."

The Indian returned, but De Soto had become so sick that he had gone to bed. Before long the great captain, the governor of Cuba, died in this strange country, without friends or help, not knowing what a great river he had found.

At first he was buried just outside the gates of the

village. But the Indians found his grave, and the new captain feared the Indians would attack them if they knew De Soto had died. His body was removed and buried at night in the waters of the river he had discovered.

Only about half of the company now was left. The first thing they did was to build boats in which to sail down the river. To do this they had to cut the trees and make the lumber. It was a hard task.

After six months of hard work and suffering, the journey to the sea began. It took only seventeen days to drift down the five hundred miles of river. They at last reached some Spanish settlements in Mexico. The journey was over. De Soto had found no riches that could be sent to Spain, but he had discovered the Mississippi River which has been a valuable waterway for us. De Soto learned much about the New World, and had he kept a record, his knowledge would have been of great value to the people of Europe.

#### SUMMARY

Why did De Soto look for gold? Did he find it?

Read the statement; if it is true, write *true* after the number of the statement; if it is not true, write *false* after the number.

1. De Soto helped Pizarro conquer the Incas.
2. The King said De Soto could have one fifth of all the riches he found.
3. De Soto reached Florida before the year was up.
4. He conquered Florida as he agreed.
5. Ortiz was an Indian who had learned Spanish.
6. De Soto was kind to the Indian tribes he met.



7. De Soto lost many men in battles with the Indians.
8. He gathered great riches as he journeyed on.
9. De Soto would not return to Cuba when ships came for him.
10. De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.
11. His company had journeyed more than three years.
12. De Soto was buried in the river he discovered.
13. He had kept a record of all he did.
14. A part of his company reached Mexico in safety.

### SOMETHING TO DO

Have you a moving-picture theater? Choose a committee to decide on a number of pictures, one for each one in the class, that will tell the story of De Soto searching for riches at the north. Each one draw his picture. Paste them together in one reel with the necessary titles, and fasten the reel to the rolls of your theater. The picture is now ready to show. You can do this in a class period and a study period if you work fast. Save your picture until you are ready to tell the story.

### NAME THE PARTS

How will you divide this story? See if you can tell when the topic changes. That is the beginning of a new part. What is the topic of each part? Give each part a title. Let each pupil write the titles and the class choose the best ones. Write the best titles on the board after the Roman numbers. Do your titles tell the important thoughts of the story? If they do, it is a good topical outline.

These questions may help you to find the important points. What did De Soto plan to do? How did De Soto use Ortiz? How did De Soto's men feel at the end of the first year? How did the Indians and white men treat each other? What did De Soto tell the fleet he would do? What did De Soto dis-



cover? What happened to De Soto? What happened to De Soto's men?

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story. You can show your pictures while you tell the story or after all the parts of the story are told. Which do you think will be better? Choose some pupils who tell the story well to tell it to some other grade while the pictures are shown. Use other books to find more interesting facts about De Soto. For what word will you look in the index of a book?

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What do you think would have happened if De Soto had found gold instead of the Mississippi River? What effect do you think his failure to find gold had on other men?

Was his discovery as good as gold? Why?

How do you feel about the way De Soto treated the Indians? Should we blame De Soto for it? Why?

Read the summary now and see if you can answer every question correctly.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE KING OF FRANCE WANTS A  
SHARE OF THE NEW LAND

JACQUES CARTIER

Portugal and Spain had gained great riches and new lands. Other countries wanted a share of the New World. This story will tell you of another country which claimed a share and how it was gained.

**Y**OU remember that John Cabot said that fish could be taken out of the water near the New World in great basketfuls. This was good news for the people of France, for many of them made their living by fishing in the ocean near their homes. When they heard how easy it was to catch fish near the New World, many of them went there to fish. The place they liked best was near the coast of an island we call Newfoundland. Ask your teacher to help you find it on a big map or globe.

When these fishermen came on the fishing trips, they heard stories of the land just west of Newfoundland, of a great river, and of the Indians who lived near this river.

The King of Portugal was growing rich from his trade with the East. The King of Spain had grown rich from the gold Cortez and Pizarro had brought from the New World. And more than this, the Pope had said that all lands discovered later were to belong to one

or the other of these two kings. The King of Portugal was to have all the lands east of a certain line drawn through the Atlantic Ocean, and the King of Spain was to have all the land west of that line.

Now the King of France, Francis I, decided he, too, wanted some of the land of the New World. He did not like to have the Kings of Spain and Portugal claim all the land.

He said, "Seeing that the Kings of Spain and Portugal have divided the world between them, I should be glad to see the will of our father Adam, in order that I might see in what manner he made them his heirs."

He first sent out an Italian sea captain to hunt new land for him. This captain did find land and sailed along the coast where the Cabots had sailed. But this captain was a pirate, and not much good came from his voyage.

Francis I tried again to find new land. This time he chose a young man of France to sail for him. This young man was Jacques Cartier. He had always lived by the sea and had heard the stories of the fishermen as they came from the coast of Newfoundland, of the land to the west, and of a square gulf. He wanted to sail on a voyage to find out more about this new land.

Just about forty years after Columbus had first sailed, and two years after Pizarro had taken so much gold from the Incas, Cartier set sail from France with two small ships. He sailed west across the Atlantic and came to Newfoundland. He could not land because of the storms and icebergs there. He sailed north and south along the coast.



THE INDIAN CHIEF SAW THE CROSS THAT CARTIER  
HAD RAISED AND HE DID NOT LIKE IT

Cartier at last came to a great river so wide that the shores could hardly be seen. He sailed up the river until he came to an Indian village. The Indians were friendly. Cartier and his men went on shore. There Cartier set up a cross and took the land in the name of King Francis I of France. This was the first time that land in the New World had ever been claimed for a king of France.

The Indian chief saw the cross that Cartier had raised and he did not like it. He was afraid his land was going to be taken from him. Cartier made him presents of trinkets and told him that it was only in honor of his king. The chief was pleased with the trinkets.

The weather now was growing cold and the ships were not fitted for winter. So, before winter came, Cartier was again in his home in France, taking with him two of the chief's children. News of his discovery soon traveled over France, and great honor was done him.

Francis I again chose Cartier to sail for him the next spring. This time the fleet consisted of three ships. Many men wanted to try their fortune in the west. Some were prisoners and some were men of noble birth. The three ships became separated on the voyage, but met again as they reached Newfoundland. They found a very rocky coast, and the weather was stormy so that for the second time they could not land on the island of Newfoundland.

Cartier sailed south, then northwest along the coast, not knowing where to go. The two Indians whom he had taken to France with him now told him of a great river. They said that if he sailed up this river, he would come to fresh water that went so far that no man had ever been known to go to the end of it. Cartier thought, "Is this the way around the New World to China for which men have been looking so long?"

Eagerly, on St. Lawrence Day, he turned his ships into the square gulf to which the Indians directed him and began to sail up the river, which was so wide that

the shores could hardly be seen. This was the very gulf into which he had sailed on his first voyage.

"Let us call this water the Gulf of St. Lawrence," he said, "in honor of Saint Laurentius, for we have found it on his holy day." This is the way the gulf and river came to be known by the name of St. Lawrence.

As Cartier sailed on, the river became narrower, high hills went up from each bank, and great, green forests grew down to the water's edge. Many islands rose out of the water.

On one of these islands there was an Indian village. Near this village Cartier dropped anchor.

"Look! Look!" cried one of his sailors, pointing toward the shore.

"Boats full of Indians!" exclaimed another.

"How many boats do you see?" asked Cartier of the watchman.

"Twelve; two are ahead of the rest," answered the watchman.

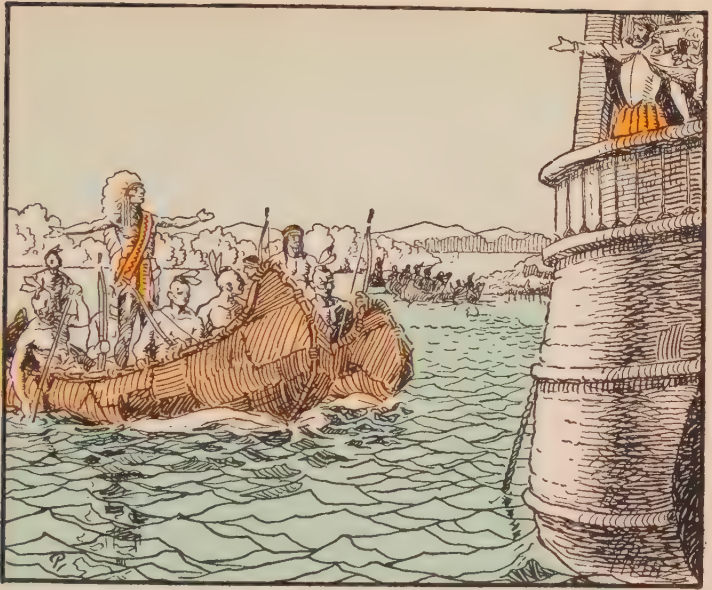
"The Indians are carrying bows and arrows," cried some one.

"Do they seem to be getting ready to fight?" asked the captain.

"No, the two boats are leaving the rest behind."

As the two boats came close to the ships, Cartier could see a chief standing in the midst of one. The chief asked if the ships had come in peace or to make war. Cartier told him they had come in peace. He made friends with the chief, who was Donnacona, and gave the Indians presents of knives, trinkets, and beads.

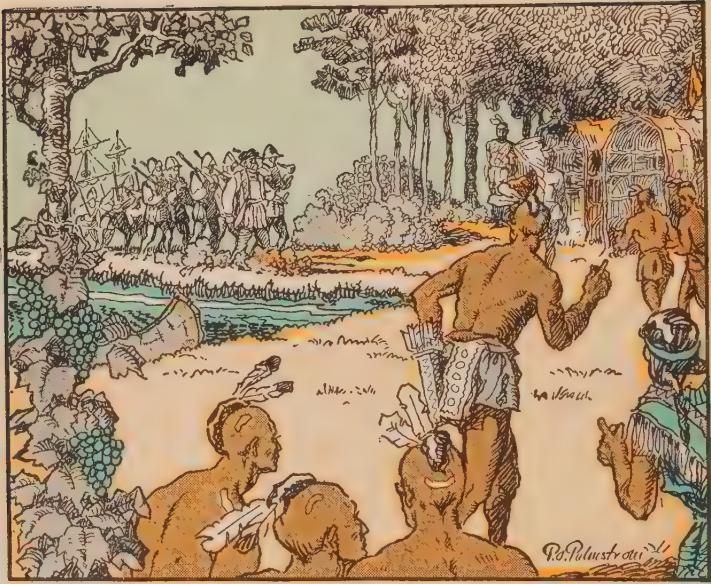




THE CHIEF ASKED IF THE SHIP CAME IN PEACE

Cartier wanted to sail on, for he was eager to find the way through the New World. Donnacona did not want him to go. He even offered Cartier several native children if he would not go. The two Indians he had brought with him also begged him not to go. Still Cartier planned to go.

When Donnacona saw he could not stop him, he sent three Indians, dressed in queer costumes, to frighten him. They blackened their faces and put horns on their heads. As they drifted by Cartier's ships in their canoes, they gave a long talk with many motions. Then low, moaning voices were heard upon the shore. Cartier did not know what it all meant.



### JACQUES CARTIER AT MONTREAL

Cartier and his men dressed themselves in their best and marched into the Indian village.

The next morning Cartier understood, for his two Indians came down to the shore and begged him not to go, saying that the Great Spirit had sent his messengers to tell him that there was great danger farther up the river, and that he did not want the white man to go there.

However, Cartier went. The Indians stood on the banks greatly interested while the anchors were raised out of the water. When all was ready, Cartier had one of the ship's guns fired. How the natives ran! They were so frightened that when the ships were ready to sail not an Indian was to be seen.

For twelve days Cartier sailed up the river. All along the way were vines covered with purple grapes, birds of beautiful colors, and animals of many kinds. At last he came to another Indian village. The Indians were very friendly. They brought corn and fish to the white men.

Cartier and his men dressed themselves in their best, and marched into the Indian village. The Indians thought they were like gods and brought the sick to them to be healed.

Cartier climbed a high mountain back of the village and looked far over the country, where he hoped some day to see white people living. The country around him was so beautiful and rich that he named the mountain Mount Royal. Long years after, a city grew up there and it was called Montreal, for the mountain which Cartier named.

After seven days, Cartier returned to the village of Donnacona. Winter came on. The weather grew cold. Ice more than ten feet thick formed around the ships, and snow covered them more than four feet high. Never before had these Frenchmen seen such a winter. Many were taken sick and some died. Then the Indians showed them how to make a tea from the bark of the sassafras tree. The sick men drank this tea and grew better quickly.

When spring came, Cartier sailed for home. The winter had been a hard one, and he needed more men and more supplies. With him he took Donnacona, whom he had stolen. The Indians came to the shore begging for their chief. Cartier gave them all presents

and promised that he would bring Donnacona back within a year if they would let him go. So Donnacona sailed away with Cartier to France, never to return, for he died within a year in France.

King Francis wanted very much to keep the land that Cartier had found and sent him out again with more ships and with people who were to make new homes on the new-found land. These people did not stay long, and for a long time no more Frenchmen came to the New World.

They did not forget the great river that Cartier had found, and finally some did come. For many years the French made new homes along the way that Cartier had gone.

Cartier had given to France a part of the land of the New World, which they kept for many years. All along the St. Lawrence River many French people are still living, although the land now belongs to an English nation.

### SUMMARY

What country claimed this new share of the New World? How did this country gain the land it claimed?

Choose the right answer and write it after the number of the question.

1. Why did the King of France send out ships?
  - a. To get fish for him
  - b. To find new land for him
  - c. To conquer the Indians for him
2. Where did Cartier first sail?
  - a. To a land near Newfoundland
  - b. To Cuba
  - c. To Mexico

3. Where did Cartier sail on his second voyage?
  - a. To the north of the New World
  - b. To the land of the Incas
  - c. To the shore of Newfoundland
4. Why did Cartier want to sail up the river of which the Indians told him?
  - a. He thought it might be the way around the New World to China.
  - b. He might find new Indian villages.
  - c. He wanted to see the fresh water that the Indians told him about.
5. Why was the river named the St. Lawrence?
  - a. He was a friend of Cartier.
  - b. It was found on the holy day of St. Laurentius.
  - c. It was an Indian name for the river.
6. What kind of land did Cartier find up the river?
  - a. It was rocky.
  - b. Nothing could grow on it.
  - c. It was rich and beautiful.
7. How long did Cartier stay in the New World?
  - a. For seven days
  - b. He stayed all winter
  - c. He made his home there
8. How did the King of France try to keep the land that Cartier had found?
  - a. He would let no other nation go there.
  - b. He told the other nations of Europe about it.
  - c. He sent people to build new homes there.
9. How long did France keep the new land?
  - a. For many years
  - b. They own it now
  - c. The Indians would not let them have it.



## SOMETHING TO DO

Could you make some poster pictures of this story? You will find at least four topics for big pictures in this story. There are several ways in which you can make the pictures. You could make a cut-out picture, a picture using Alabastine paint with large sheets of paper, or you can each make a small picture, using crayon or water colors. Decide on the kind of picture you want to make and plan your committees to do each picture.

Save your pictures and use them for illustrations when you tell the story.

## NAME THE PARTS

There are eight important points in this story. Can you tell what they are? Read over the story and when you come to a point that seems important to you, write it on the board after the Roman numbers. Is it a good outline? If you have chosen the important points of the story it is an outline.

These questions may help you to find the important points. What did the Kings of Portugal and Spain do with the land of the earth? What did Francis I want? What did Cartier think he could find? What did Donnacona try to do? What did Cartier do during the winter? What did the King of France try to do with the land Cartier had found?

## TELL THE STORY

Use the outline you have made and tell the story. In order to be a good story-teller, you must think of these things: stand still on both feet, think ahead what you are going to say, and choose words that say what you want them to say. See if you can find in another book something that no one else knows, to tell the class. Look for Cartier in the index.



## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Why was it that Cartier had no trouble with the Indians as Cortez and De Soto did?

What did Cartier and his men do that no one else had done? Was it a brave thing for them to spend the winter in the north? Why?

What service did Cartier give to all of Europe?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary now without a mistake.

CHAPTER XXIV  
THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND WANTS  
HER SHARE  
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

You have read how France tried to take a share of the New World. There was still another nation that wanted a share. This story will tell you what nation this was and how it took a share. In reading this story, you may find that these people had very different ideas of what was right and wrong from those we have to-day.

SPAIN had been for a long time the strongest nation of Europe. Her ships sailed to the west and brought home great loads of gold, silver, and jewels which they had got in the New World.

The land of the Incas was rich in gold and silver. Spain had taken this land from the Incas. Spain mined the precious metal and carried it north by trains of llamas or mules until they came to the Isthmus of Panama. They crossed the isthmus to a city where Spanish ships were waiting to carry it to Spain. The King of Spain was growing very rich.

For many years now the people of Europe had been interested in getting riches, but even though some of the people had riches, very few of them could read. That seems very strange to us now when nearly every boy and girl can read.

There had always been a few scholars in Europe

who were well-educated. When the people of western Europe went on the Crusades to the Holy Land, they learned much from the people toward the east, for it was in eastern Europe that the best-educated people of Europe had lived. The Crusades did much to make the people wish to learn.

Then, a little later, John Gutenberg had invented movable type and books became more plentiful. Before this there had been only a few copies of the Bible. Now there were many copies.

The books and what men learned in the East made the people want very much to know how to read. About five hundred years after the Crusades, the people of Europe became much interested in learning.

Up to this time most of the people of Europe had been Catholics and only the priests had been able to read the Bible. Now many people began to read the Bible. People sometimes disagree about the meaning when they have read exactly the same sentence. That is the way it was when the people of Europe began to read the Bible for themselves. They did not all agree as to what it meant. Those who did not agree with the Catholics became known as Protestants.

Instead of helping each other to be happier and to live better, the Catholics and Protestants quarreled about what they believed. Some nations believed as the Catholics did, and some believed as the Protestants did. This caused a great deal of sorrow and unhappiness, for there were many wars and many people were put to death.

It was about this time that Elizabeth was made

Queen of England. You remember it was England that sent John and Sebastian Cabot to search for a way around the New World at the north.

England had never been a strong nation. Queen Elizabeth loved her people and did everything she could to make England strong. She was known as "Good Queen Bess."

England had become a Protestant nation. Queen Elizabeth knew that wars cost a great deal of money and that many of her strongest men would be killed. For many years she kept England out of wars with the Catholic nations, until it had grown to be one of the strong nations of Europe.

What Queen Elizabeth did for England is a long story, which you will want to read sometime. We are interested now in the man who helped England gain a share of the riches in the New World.

This man was Francis Drake. Francis Drake was born near the sea. When he was quite young, he went to sea with a captain to learn to be a sailor. The captain died and left his ship to Francis. The ship was only a small one, but at that time even a small ship was quite a fortune.

England had not made many voyages upon the ocean. Spain was sending ships to the New World, and Portugal was sending ships around Africa to the East. These nations had forbidden other nations to trade in these parts of the world. The English sailors made voyages to Africa. There they captured negroes whom they sold as slaves.

The Spanish colonies needed help to do the mining in

the New World. The English knew this. They took the negroes that they captured in Africa to America and sold them to the Spaniards. King Philip of Spain did not like this. He forbade his colonies to trade with the English. In spite of that, the English kept on taking slaves to America to sell to the Spaniards.

Once, when Francis Drake heard that there was to be such a voyage, he sold his small ship, bought a larger one, and joined his with the other English ships. The fleet sailed away to Africa. There they secured three hundred slaves and sailed to America with them.

They reached the colonies in Central America very much in need of food. The English captains put in at one of the harbors, thinking that there they could obtain supplies and sell some of the slaves in exchange.

It was with fear that they heard that a Spanish fleet was coming to carry away some treasure to Spain. The captains sent a messenger to the governor of the city to ask for protection from this fleet. The governor promised that the little English fleet would be safe in the harbor.

It happened that a big Spanish fleet did come. The Spanish ships were anchored close to the English ships. The English captains feared an attack, but the governor told them that they would not be harmed. But no sooner had he said that, than they were attacked by the Spanish ships.

All but two of the ships were destroyed.

Drake saved his ship. For many weeks it was tossed about upon the ocean and his men were sick and starving. At last he sailed into a harbor of England.

The King of Spain was asked to repay the English captains for the loss of their ships, but he would not. Drake knew that all the pay that he would ever receive would be what he could take himself. That was perhaps not the right way to think about it, but you must remember it happened a long time ago.

Drake was so angry with the Spanish King that he made up his mind that he would make him pay. He could not go to Spain and demand money of King Philip, but he did know where the King was getting great wealth. Drake told a few other captains of his plan to take the King's gold. They joined their ships with his and, with their three small ships and seventy-five men, they started out to make the King pay.

They sailed to the northern coast of South America, right into the midst of the Spanish colonies where Spanish ships were coming in large numbers. This did not bother Drake, for he was a man of great courage.

He sailed along the coast taking Spanish ships and stealing their treasure and supplies, until one of his own ships was destroyed. He knew his small fleet could not withstand the attack of a large fleet, and the Spanish were becoming very angry with him. He decided to hide in a safe harbor until the Spaniards had forgotten him.

While he was in hiding, Drake found many slaves who had run away from the Spaniards and who were ready to help him.

You remember that the great loads of gold and silver were brought to Panama by animal trains from the land of the Incas. Drake decided to capture one of these



trains on its way to the ship. For days he and his men cut their way through the dense underbrush of the forest, with the help of some negro slaves. At last they were close to the trail.

As they lay in the grass along the trail waiting for the train to appear, they heard the beating of hoofs along the road. One man arose with a shout as the sound came closer. This man had been drinking. Had his mind been clear, he would have known that the hoof-beats were not coming from the right direction. A slave pulled him down, but it was too late. The man had been seen, for Drake's men wore light shirts on the outside of their clothes so that they would know each other in battle.

The Spanish rider warned the coming train that the English were there. The train came on, but they carried no gold; only a few provisions. Drake was very much discouraged, but he made up his mind to get the treasure he came for before he returned to England.

While the English had been working their way through the forest, one of the slaves said to Drake, "Come, I will show you much water."

Drake climbed a tall tree at the top of a rocky cliff. As he reached the highest branches, he looked before him out upon the ocean that had been traveled only by Magellan. He looked back and saw the Atlantic which washed the shores of England. A great feeling rose up within him. "God give me life and strength," he said, "and I, too, will sail upon that great sea." His vow was repeated by every man with him.

So far, Drake had failed in his attempt to get the treasure. He moved his men to another trail, where the

negroes told him he would find great wealth. He hid his ships in a harbor and left them in the care of a few of his men, while he went with the rest of his men to make another attack.

They waited long into the night before they heard the tinkle of the bell that told them a treasure train was coming. It was guarded by fifteen Spanish soldiers. That did not stop the eager treasure hunters. The soldiers fought well, but the English were soon unloading the treasure from the mules' backs. What were they to do with so much gold and silver? There were tons and tons of silver bars and quantities of gold. They buried some of the silver bars and hid some in the river. Then they started for their ships, each man loaded with as much gold as he could carry.

As they neared the shore, they saw no English ships, but a fleet of Spanish ships getting ready to carry treasure to Spain. What were they to do? They did not know where the English ships had gone.

The only thing they could do was to build a raft and find their own ships. When the raft was done, Drake and three volunteers started on the dangerous hunt for the lost ships. Most of the time they were waist deep in the water of the ocean, while the blistering sunshine poured down upon their heads. All the time they were in danger of being tipped over. Eagerly they looked over the sea and along the shore.

At last, as they rounded a bend, they saw the lost ships. They landed their raft and went along the shore. The men on the ships saw them coming and thought that they were all that were left of the crew. With joy

they heard about the treasure and set out to rescue the men who had stayed back with the gold.



THE ONLY THING THEY COULD DO WAS TO BUILD A  
RAFT AND FIND THEIR OWN SHIPS

They found the men and the gold. As soon as the gold was loaded safely on the ship, the Englishmen went back after the buried silver. But the Spaniards had discovered the hidden silver, and when the English came back for it, it was nowhere to be found.

The English had now all the treasure their ships could carry, but not enough food to last until they reached home. After capturing a ship loaded with provisions and taking all he wanted, Drake set out for home.

One Sunday morning, "about sermon time," over a year from the time they started on this venturesome trip, Drake and his little fleet landed in a harbor in England. You can imagine that, as soon as the news that the treasure hunters had returned had traveled to the church, there were few left to hear what the preacher had to say.

Queen Elizabeth, even though she accepted her share of the riches, was not very well pleased with what Drake had done. King Philip of Spain was very angry at Drake's tricks in America. It looked for a time as though Queen Elizabeth would have to go to war with Spain to satisfy the King. Drake did not dare tell the Queen of his plan to sail upon the Pacific. For a long time he stayed at home and served his Queen as a brave man should.

At last the time came when Drake could tell the Queen his secret. Queen Elizabeth was a Protestant and the King of Spain was a Catholic. Like many other people, they quarreled about what they believed. Then, too, some Spanish ships had attacked English treasure ships. These things made Elizabeth feel less friendly toward Spain.

So, when Drake told Queen Elizabeth about his plan to sail to the west coast of South America and take a share of the Spanish treasure, she consented to help him.

Thus it happened that, about four years after the other

voyage, Drake started on another adventure. With six fine ships he sailed away. On board his ships were musicians, and on his table was the finest of silver. Never before had any one sailed in such splendid style.

Drake followed the course Magellan had taken. He sailed southwest until he came to South America. Then he sailed south along the coast until the Strait of Magellan opened before him. It was winter, and huge white mountains rose on each side of the strait. Magellan had found the strait rough in summer. Drake found it much worse in winter.

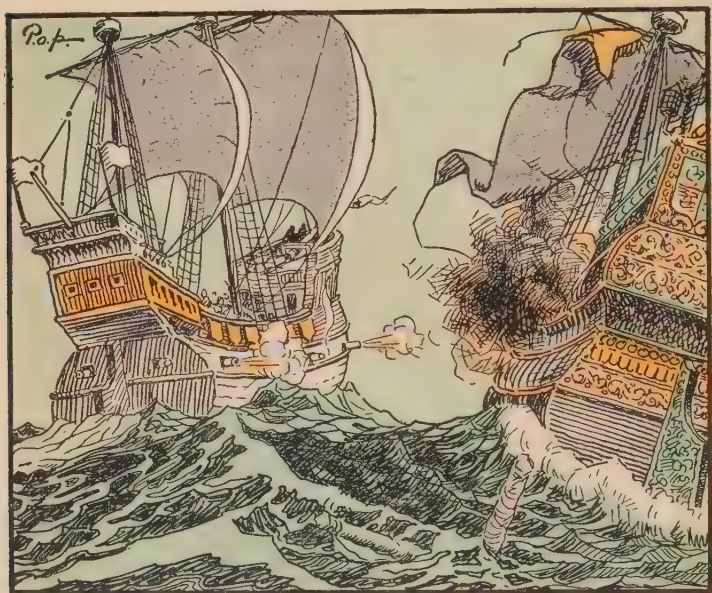
After two weeks of hard fighting with the rough water, the ships came out upon the Pacific. It was not the peaceful ocean that Magellan had found. Storms raged, and the little fleet was blown about until only one ship remained. This was Drake's ship. The winds blew the ship south to the very point of South America. To Drake's surprise, he found there was another way around America at the south. He landed, walked out to the point, dropped upon the ground and put his arms around the rock that was the most southern part of South America, to show his joy at the discovery he had made.

Drake and his men sailed north along the western shore of South America. Everywhere he captured ships of provision and treasure until the Spaniards were much troubled. Some of the ships he kept, some he destroyed, and some he set sail upon the ocean.

He captured towns along the shore, took their treasure and sailed away. In truth he was very much like a Viking, except that it was always said of him that he was



very gentle with women and children and kind to unarmed men.



#### DRAKE'S SHIP TAKING A SPANISH TREASURE SHIP

The ship on the left is Drake's.

Finally he reached the west shore of Panama. His ships could hold no more treasure. He could not use the ships he captured, for he had no men to sail them. He was ready to sail for home. The Spaniards along the way were on the watch for the bold English pirate. He dared not sail home the way that he had come. What was he to do?

He sailed north, thinking that he might find a way around America at the north. He came to a bay,





QUEEN ELIZABETH MADE FRANCIS DRAKE A KNIGHT

probably the one at San Francisco, but he soon found that he could not go back to the Atlantic that way. So he decided to do just what Magellan did. He sailed west across the Pacific, around the southern point of Africa, and then home to Plymouth, England.

Drake had been gone three years. News of his deeds had reached home long before he did. King Philip was demanding that Queen Elizabeth pay for all the damage Drake had done. This added to the trouble England was already having with Spain. However, the Queen was pleased with her share of the treasure and with the man who had shown so much wit and courage. She visited him on board his ship, and there made him a knight — Sir Francis Drake.

Drake went on other voyages and had many more adventures. Other men also sailed on treasure hunts. There were many more ships owned by the English sailing upon the seas. This was the beginning of the large navy which Great Britain now has.

Perhaps Drake had done wrong, as we see it, in taking treasure that did not belong to him, but he was always brave and kind. He helped to make other men brave sailors. He found the southern point of South America and was the first to sail as far north as San Francisco.

#### SUMMARY

What other nation wanted some of the riches of the New World? How did it get them?

See if you can finish these sentences. Part of the sentence is given, and below are written some other parts that might finish the sentence. Choose the one you think is most nearly correct and write it after the number of the sentence.

1. About five hundred years after the Crusades the people of Europe became interested
  - a.* in finding the North Pole.
  - b.* in learning.
  - c.* in farming in the New World.
2. The nations of Europe quarreled because
  - a.* they all wanted the West Indies.
  - b.* they all wanted the same king.
  - c.* they did not believe the same.
3. Spain and Portugal told the other nations of Europe
  - a.* not to trade with the East or with the New World.
  - b.* to go to the East by way of the Mediterranean.
  - c.* to get their own supplies from the East.
4. A Spanish fleet
  - a.* gave aid to Francis Drake.
  - b.* nearly destroyed Drake's fleet.
  - c.* took Drake and his crew home.
5. The King of Spain was asked
  - a.* to repay the English captains.
  - b.* to give England a share in the New World.
  - c.* to give the English captains work.
6. The English captains decided
  - a.* to help the King of Spain get the treasure.
  - b.* not to sail upon the ocean.
  - c.* to take their pay from the King of Spain.
7. Francis Drake succeeded on his second voyage
  - a.* in taking great treasure from the Spanish.
  - b.* in finding new lands where there was great treasure.
  - c.* in sailing around Africa.
8. On his third voyage Drake
  - a.* went to Africa for slaves.
  - b.* went to the West Indies.
  - c.* sailed around the world.

9. Drake first discovered
- a.* the rich islands of the East.
  - b.* the southern point of South America.
  - c.* the Pacific Ocean.

### SOMETHING TO DO

If you were going to put pictures in this book for this story, what would you draw? Choose some part that you think would make a good picture and paint the picture. You may want to work in committees, each one making some part of a large picture. Alabastine will make good pictures and it is not very expensive. Large sheets of wrapping paper will give space. Perhaps you can fasten the paper to the black-board if you have no easel. Save your pictures to use when you tell the story. You may want to play the story.

### OUTLINE OF STORY

You will want to divide the story into parts before you tell it so that you will know just how to tell it. This will be an outline. The first part of the story may be called

I. The people of Europe become interested in learning.

What is the next important point? You might each try to think of a sentence that would tell it. Choose the best one. This question may help you. About what did the people of Europe quarrel? Write the rest of the important points after the Roman numerals until your outline is done. What kind of queen was Elizabeth? Why did the English fleet first go to America? What did the Spanish do to the English fleet? What did the King of Spain do about paying the English captains? What did Francis Drake do about the pay? Why did Drake make another voyage to America? Where did Drake sail? What was his reward? You will have ten important points in your outline.

## TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story about Sir Francis Drake. Try to think ahead in the story so you will not keep your audience waiting. Try to word your sentences so that you will not use the word "and." Use your pictures to illustrate the proper part of your story.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What was the result of the way the English and Spanish treated each other? In how many ways do you think they were better off after they had war? In how many ways did they suffer from the war? Were they wise in having war? How could they have gotten along without it?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XXV

### SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Francis Drake wanted to go to America to find treasure. Walter Raleigh wanted to go for a different reason. Read this story to see why he wanted to go, and whether he succeeded.

**Y**OU have read many stories of how men went on treasure-seeking voyages to the east and to the west. On these voyages they found lands of which they had never before heard. Because they wanted the treasure to be found in these new lands some men even went to live there. Most of these men were Spaniards. They settled in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America.

All men did not go to seek treasure. A few men wanted more than anything else to help other people to be Christians, and they went to live in the lands that were discovered that they might tell the natives about God and to help them to live better.

In Mexico there were formed what were known as the Spanish Missions. There the Indians went to live as one large family, and the priests taught them about God and how to live and to work.

There was one man who wanted to go to America for a reason different from the reasons of any of the others. This man was Walter Raleigh. He was born not long after Hernando de Soto had spent three years in America and had discovered the Mississippi River.



Walter was the son of an English gentleman who lived near the sea. He was a bright boy and learned his lessons well. He also spent many hours wandering on the seashore, listening to the stories the sailors told.

No doubt some of these old sailors, who were now fishermen, had sailed with Cortez when he conquered Mexico, with Pizarro on his treasure hunt to South America, or with De Soto when he explored the new land at the north. Some of the adventures were very exciting, and probably Walter enjoyed hearing of them as much as you have.

When Walter was sixteen years old, he went to Oxford University. Oxford is one of the greatest universities in the world. Even then boys who went there had to study very hard. Walter studied so well and so hard that he did in one year what it took other boys several years to do.

At that time there was war in France between the Protestants and Catholics. Queen Elizabeth wanted to help the Protestants, but she did not want the King of Spain to know it. Instead of sending an army to France, she let the soldiers go who chose to help. Walter wanted to go with these soldiers, and he was allowed to do so because he had a cousin who went as an officer. Walter showed himself to be a brave soldier. By the time he came home, he had grown to his full height and was a tall and handsome man.

It was about this time that Walter became one of the Queen's favorites. He had just won some victories for the Queen in Ireland.

The story is told of how the Queen, who liked to walk

on the streets among her people, was out one day with her maids-in-waiting and her courtiers when she came to a wet, muddy place. Elizabeth wore beautiful clothes and did not want to soil her dainty shoes.

Men at that time wore suits of bright-colored silks, satins, and velvets. Walter Raleigh, who was among her courtiers, was dressed in a suit of satin with jeweled buckles at his knees and on his shoes. Across his shoulders was thrown a cloak of bright-colored velvet, richly embroidered. He was very proud of his fine clothes.

When he saw the muddy place and how the Queen had stopped, not liking to cross it, he tore off his new velvet cloak and spread it upon the ground. Queen Elizabeth passed daintily over.

The Queen did not forget the thoughtfulness of Raleigh and gave him many suits to pay him for giving her so fine a rug.

You remember Raleigh was very handsome and he also had very fine manners. He soon became Queen Elizabeth's favorite courtier and was constantly by her side. She gave him wealth and high offices. Walter Raleigh served his queen well as a soldier and as an officer.

The English had not forgotten the northwest passage to China that John and Sebastian Cabot had tried to find, and others went in search of it. Raleigh's half-brother was one who tried to find it. On one stormy voyage his ship was lost at sea, and Raleigh's much-loved brother was never seen again.

Raleigh himself went with his brother on his first voyage to search for the passage. But he had a plan

that he believed would help his country more than finding this new route to the East.

England for a long time had wanted to own part of Europe. A small part of France did belong to England once, but at the time of Elizabeth all this land had been taken in battle. If you will look at the British Isles on the map, you will see just what a small portion of land England would have had even if she had owned all of the islands. But England owned only a part of one island.

Now Raleigh thought that, if England had some colonies in the New World, it would give her a chance to grow to be a larger and a richer nation. He told his plan to Queen Elizabeth. She was pleased.

Queen Elizabeth signed an agreement with Raleigh, giving him a right to form colonies in the New World and making him governor of any lands he found that were not owned by any Christian prince. Raleigh promised to give to every member of the colonies he was to form all the rights that were enjoyed by a citizen of England in the home country. This was very important, for no one had ever made such a promise before. He also agreed to give to the Queen one fifth of all the treasure he found.

Most of the voyages of the English had been to the cold and stormy shores of Newfoundland. Raleigh remembered that Sebastian Cabot had told of pleasant shores along the eastern coast of North America, south of Newfoundland. This land, he believed, already belonged to the English.

Making a colony in a new land was not an easy thing

to do, and Raleigh made up his mind to find the very best place he could for his people to settle. There would be no houses into which the people could move. There would be no stores to which they could go to buy food and clothing. There would be no farmers of whom they could buy milk, grain, or vegetables. All that they would have would be what they could take with them or what grew wild upon the land.

So Raleigh wanted to find a land that was pleasant and upon which some fruits and other foods grew wild. He thought that the land of which the Cabots told might be such a land, and there he sent two ships to see what could be found.

Such stories the captains of these two ships told upon their return! The land was so overrun with grapevines that the sweet odor of the grapes reached far out upon the water, and the fruit was as large as any that grew in the vineyards of Europe. Rabbits, deer, fish, and fowl there were in great abundance. And there were natives, too, who had corn to sell. These natives had been very friendly to the two captains and their sailors. They had given them food and pearls in return for cloth, knives, and toys. The air was warm and pleasant. The soil, they said, was so rich that peas they planted grew fourteen inches in twelve days.

When the Queen heard the reports of the captains, she was greatly pleased. "This land," she said, "we will call Virginia so that all men will know that it was found during the reign of the Virgin Queen." Queen Elizabeth was called the Virgin Queen because she never married.

Surely Virginia was the land for which Raleigh was looking.

He was soon very busy getting a fleet ready to carry his colony across the Atlantic. For this, Raleigh spent large sums of his own money. The Queen could not help him.

Each colonist was to have five hundred acres of land and the same rights as the Englishmen had at home. Every one knew of the great treasure that was being found in the New World, and when they heard of the wonderful country to which the colony was going, you may believe Raleigh did not lack for volunteers to go.

Early in the spring of another year, his little fleet was on its way to plant the first English colony in the New World.

The Queen would not let Raleigh go himself. In his place he sent two men. One was Richard Grenville, who was commander of the fleet, and the other was Ralph Lane, who was to be governor of the colony.

Raleigh sent his fleet out expecting it to go to Virginia as soon as possible. But Richard Grenville had heard how Francis Drake and other men had captured Spanish ships with a cargo of rich treasure. He, too, went on a treasure hunt. He captured his treasure ship, but he was two months getting to Virginia.

About the first of July, 1585, the first English colonists landed on some islands off the coast of what was then known as Virginia. If you will look at the map of North Carolina and see the islands that look like a wall guarding the land, you will see just where the islands were to which Raleigh's colony went.



You would have thought that in such a fairyland the little colony would have wanted to stay forever, but many things happened to make the colonists unhappy, and they finally gave up and went home.



#### THEY WENT IN THEIR BOATS AFTER THE CUP

The Indians had been very friendly to the two captains and their sailors, and they received the colony in the same friendly way. They probably would have been very helpful to the white men had the colonists acted wisely.

The white men had been in Virginia scarcely two weeks when one day a silver cup was missing. They believed it had been stolen by an Indian of a tribe on a



neighboring island. They went in their boats after it, and, when the natives did not return it as they had promised, the white men set fire to the Indians' corn and burned their village. Those Indians were never friendly again.

Shortly after this, Richard Grenville sailed back to England with the fleet, leaving the little colony of one hundred men in the New World. The Indians could see that perhaps more white men would come and their land would soon be taken from them. They began to plot together how they could get rid of the white men.

For a month or more the colonists explored the islands near and far and the mainland near the shore. They found the land to be all that the captains had said of it. They finally settled on the island of Roanoke and built their homes.

Not far from this island was the island of Croatan. Upon this island lived the only tribe of Indians who were friendly to the English. If it had not been for this tribe, the colonists would have suffered greatly.

Would you think the potato a new vegetable? We think of the potato as being one of our most important foods, but the English knew nothing of it until they came to America. The Indians called potatoes "kaishucpenauk," and they boiled them much as we do. The English did not like them so well as the sweet potato that had been found in the West Indies by the Spanish. Some white potatoes were taken to Raleigh and were grown upon his estate in Ireland. They soon came to be known as the Irish potatoes.

Had the English followed the ways of the Indian and

planted fields of corn and potatoes, even in August, they would have been wiser, but they were more interested in getting rich quickly by finding treasure.

The Indians knew this, and they plotted together to send the Englishmen up the Roanoke River to a strong tribe there, who were supposed to have much gold and many pearls. This tribe was very fierce, and they believed the colonists would be killed by them.

The colonists went. They took what food they had, expecting to buy more from the Indians on the way. The Indians refused to sell the white men food, and it was not long before the colonists knew that they must return to Roanoke. They became so hungry before they reached home that they had to eat the two dogs they had taken with them.

When the colonists could not buy food from the Indians, they became very much discouraged. Some of them grew very homesick. One day, as they were watching the sea, they saw a fleet of thirteen ships coming to land.

"Can it be the Spanish who have come to rob us?" they asked.

As a boat pulled to shore, who do you suppose it was? It was Francis Drake. On his way home from his voyage to Mexico he stopped at Virginia to see how his countrymen fared.

He could not have come at a better time. No supplies had come from England and the men wanted to go home. Drake gave them a ship and some small boats, but a storm came up and the ship and boats were destroyed. This mishap made the colonists want more

than ever to go home. They begged Drake to take them with him, which he did.



“CAN IT BE THE SPANISH WHO HAVE COME TO ROB US?”

So it happened that, a little more than a year after they had left home, the little colony said good-bye to their friends on Croatan Island and left for home.

In a short time after this, Richard Grenville arrived with the supplies that Raleigh had sent. Not finding

the colony, he left fifteen men to hold the land and returned to England.

The next year Raleigh again fitted out a colony at his own expense. This time he sent men, women, and children in charge of John White. They, too, settled at Roanoke and made friends with the Indians on Croatan Island. But the little band of fifteen men was nowhere to be found. The unfriendly Indians had probably killed them all.

It was necessary that some one should go back with the fleet to England to get more supplies. The colonists insisted that John White should go, for he was better able to get what they needed.

John White did not wish to go. His daughter, Eleanor Dare, and her husband had come with the colonists. To them was born the first white child born on the American shores, little Virginia Dare. No wonder John White did not want to go to England and leave his little granddaughter in a country where there were so many dangers. But at last he went.

At the time John White reached England and told Raleigh what he needed for the colony, Queen Elizabeth was having more trouble with King Philip of Spain. The Spanish were preparing a great fleet known as the "Invincible Armada." With this fleet King Philip expected to conquer England.

You can see that it was very necessary for Queen Elizabeth to use every ship there was. As fast as Raleigh would get a ship ready to send to America, the Queen would take it for her fleet or the Spanish would drive it back.





AT LAST THE SPANISH FLEET WAS DEFEATED

At last the Spanish fleet was defeated and John White was again able to sail for Virginia, but it had been four years since he had left.

John White and the colony had made the agreement that if the colonists left Roanoke they were to leave word where they had gone, and if they were in trouble, they were to put a cross on the message.

It was a long time before John White was able to reach Virginia, and even then storms kept him from landing.

One day as he was going to shore in a small boat, he saw great smoke rising from where the colony should be. He hurriedly went to shore to find no one there, but the dwellings in flames and a few Indians running into the woods.

On a tree were the letters "C-R-O" and on another tree the word "Croatan." There was no sign of distress anywhere to be seen.

For many days John White tried to land at Croatan, but the storms were growing worse and he could not reach the shore. Great was his sorrow when he had to turn back to England without having found the little colony.

He later tried several times to find the colonists, but he never saw his little granddaughter again. Virginia Dare was never heard of again.

It may be that the colonists went to live with their friends the Indians, and that the unfriendly Indians burned their old dwellings when they saw more white men coming, or it may be that the colonists were either killed or captured by the Indians. No one has ever known.



Walter Raleigh had spent nearly all his fortune in trying to build up an English nation in the New World. He could no longer send men to Virginia.

Queen Elizabeth died, and there was a new ruler in England. This King was afraid of the power of Raleigh and had him put in prison.

Walter Raleigh spent more than fifteen years in prison. This time was not wasted, for even there he served his country by writing a history of the world. After some years he was freed when he promised to find gold in South America for the King. He was not successful, and was finally beheaded by the King and his property taken from him.

Raleigh had tried hard to serve his country and he did not fail entirely. About twenty years later, his dream did come true. A colony was planted in Virginia that grew and prospered.

For his services Queen Elizabeth made Walter Raleigh a knight. He was a brave soldier, a bright scholar, and a generous and willing citizen.

#### SUMMARY

Why did Raleigh want to go to America? Did he succeed?

Read the questions and answer them as nearly as you can with one word. Write the word after the number of the question.

1. Near what did Walter Raleigh live?
2. To what school did Walter go when he was sixteen?
3. What kind of a pupil was Walter?
4. To what country did Walter go to help the Protestants?
5. What did Queen Elizabeth give Raleigh for his services?

6. How did Raleigh want to help his country?
7. To what part of America did he send his colony?
8. What did the colonists find there?
9. What was each colonist to have besides the rights of an Englishman?
10. How did the Indians first treat the colony?
11. What did the Indians begin to fear?
12. What did the Indians plan to do?
13. Upon what island did the English settle?
14. Where did the friendly Indians live?
15. For what did the colonists look?
16. Were the Indians willing to sell them food?
17. What did the colonists do when they could not get food?
18. Whom did Raleigh send in the second colony?
19. What became of the second colony?
20. What honor did Queen Elizabeth give to Walter Raleigh?

### SOMETHING TO DO

What would you like to do with this story? Maybe you would like to do different things. There are parts of the story which suggest pictures, some that suggest the acts of a play, and some that may be acted in pantomime. You may want to set a toy stage and show different scenes. When you think how Raleigh or the colonists must have felt at times you may want to express your feeling in verse or story.

If you choose to dramatize the story, it will be impossible to act all the scenes. You will have to choose the most important ones. Make a list of all the scenes on the board or on paper. Put together in one act all the scenes you can; then choose the important ones.

### OUTLINE THE STORY

You have had practice in naming the important points of the story. Can you now outline this story? For an outline

we choose sentences that tell the important points of the story but do not tell the detail. The detail is the part of the story that explains the important points. What would you say the first part of the story was about? Was it important that Raleigh lived near the sea? Then the first point could be:

### I. Walter Raleigh lived near the sea.

Number each point with a Roman numeral. You may have ten points in all. What else would you think was very important in Raleigh's early life? What would you say about his great plan? What would you say about the first colony? About the fifteen men? About the second colony? What would you say about the success of Raleigh's plan? How was Raleigh rewarded?

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline and see if you can tell the story. Under each important point there are several interesting happenings. Listen to see if your classmates tell them all. There are many happenings that are not in this story. Read other books and see if you can tell something the rest of the class does not know. For what word will you look in the index of other books? You may find the name spelled "Ralegh" in some books, which is the way Sir Walter signed his name.

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

What reasons can you give for the failure of Raleigh's colonies?

Why could the English have planted grain as late as August and had a crop?

Why did the colony choose the island of Roanoke for their home? How many reasons can you give?

Was it fortunate that the Indians would not sell food to the colonists when they went up the Roanoke River? Why?

See if you can answer the questions in the summary now without a mistake.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### HENRY HUDSON GIVES ANOTHER NATION A SHARE IN THE NEW WORLD

Another nation was to have a share in the New World. Read this story to find out what nation this was and how it got its share.

**I**T would seem that all the land in the New World had now been claimed by some nation. Sebastian Cabot had claimed the northern part for England. Jacques Cartier had taken the land near the St. Lawrence for France. Sir Walter Raleigh had taken Virginia for his colonies. Spain claimed the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. What was there left for any other nation?

But another nation did get a share in the land without planning to do so, and it all happened in this way.

At the time Elizabeth was Queen of England and Philip was King of Spain, there were in Europe, about where Holland is now, some states that belonged to Spain. But the people in these states were Protestants, while King Philip was Catholic, and you will remember that people of that time quarreled about what they believed instead of helping each other to be happy.

King Philip wanted the people in these states to believe as he did. He did everything he could to make them do as he wanted them to do. He treated them very cruelly and even had them put to death. Thou-

sands of them left their homes and went to live in other countries.

Finally those who had remained said, "We will not stand the King's meanness any longer." There were many of them who believed that every man had a right to worship God in his own way, so they banded themselves together to fight the King. The war lasted many, many years — until after the great fleet of Spain, the Invincible Armada, was defeated by the English. Never again did Spain have control of the sea.

It was not long after this that the little states in Europe that became known as Holland gained their liberty. They also took from Spain some of the valuable islands of the East.

You remember the merchants in Europe were growing rich from the trade with the East. They had not only grown rich themselves, but they had given much money to their kings. For this reason the kings gave the merchants as much power as any of the courtiers had. By and by these merchants formed companies and controlled all the markets of Europe.

In Holland there was a company of merchants who controlled the trade with the spice islands of the East that were taken from Spain. If you will look at Holland on the map, and follow the way these merchants had to travel to reach the East Indies, where the rich spice islands were, you will see that they had to travel the route that the Portuguese claimed. The Portuguese had said that no other country was to go that way. You can see that the merchants of Holland needed a route which was shorter and which they could control.

About this time, which was twenty years after Raleigh had first tried to establish a colony in America, there was a man living in England named Henry Hudson, who had made voyages as daring as those made by Lindbergh, Amundsen, or Peary in our time.

Since the time of Sebastian Cabot, the English had wanted to find the way to the East by sailing to the north. A company of merchants hired Henry Hudson to go in search of it. He searched at the north of Europe and at the north of America, but in both places he found that ice so filled the water that he could go only a short distance. He did not find the way to the East, but he sailed farther north than any man had ever been.

Men who have made maps have divided the maps of the earth by lines so that they can locate places on the earth just as we have streets and numbers so that we can locate our houses. When a ship sailed north or south, they said it was in a degree of latitude.

Hudson sailed north of Europe in the eighty-second degree of latitude. See if you can find on the map a line running east and west with the number eighty on it. See how much farther it is from the Equator than we are. That is about as far north as Hudson went.

Think how cold it must have been. There were great icebergs floating in the water about him. Huge icicles hung from the rigging of the ship and ice covered the decks and sails. You can imagine the sailors were not very comfortable and that the frost bit their toes and fingers.

The news of what Hudson had done traveled all over



Europe, even to Holland. The merchants of Holland said, "We do not want the English to find the way to the East first. Let us send out a ship to find the way north of Europe."

"Whom shall we send?" they asked.

"There is an Englishman, Henry Hudson, who has sailed to the north. He is not afraid of the cold and ice. Besides, he is a wise captain," said one. "Let us hire him."

"No," said others; "it costs too much. No one will ever find a way at the north."

"We know now there must be a way," argued others, "and if we find it we will control it."

At last all the merchants consented, and Henry Hudson sailed away from Holland in a ship called the *Half Moon*, with a crew of twenty men. What kind of men do you think would go on such a voyage? They were rough seamen who were used to hardship, and because of that they were not easy to control. As you shall see, they caused Hudson much trouble. With him also went his little son, John, who could not have been much older than you.

For a month Hudson sailed north around Europe until he reached the seventy-eighth degree of latitude. See if you can find it on the map. He was near land, but he could not go to it because of the high winds. Snow and fogs came, and there were icebergs all about him. The little boat was tossed to and fro upon the water.

The sailors began to grumble among themselves and they were hard to control. After two weeks of fighting

against the waves and listening to his crew, Hudson decided that he could not find the way to the East by sailing north around Europe.

He turned back, but what was he to do? It was not yet summer and he did not want to go home and say that he had failed. His orders were to sail only to the northeast. Hudson needed time to think, and all the time the Half Moon was sailing nearer and nearer home.

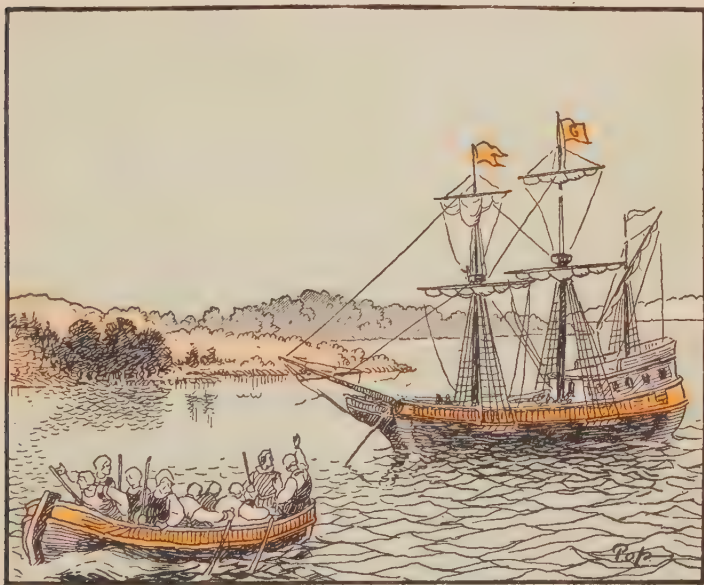
The water in the casks was getting low. They must have fresh water, and for this they must land somewhere. This was just the chance Hudson needed to give him time to think out his problem. He sailed west to some islands in the Atlantic, where he landed to get the water.

There he made a decision. He would not go home and say he had failed. He would find a way to reach the spice islands by sailing west. So it happened that the Half Moon turned its prow toward the coast of Virginia, where it was said there was a great river that would lead to China.

After six weeks of sailing, the Half Moon reached Newfoundland. From there Hudson sailed south along the coast as far as Virginia. Not finding the river of which he had heard, he sailed north again until he came to what he thought was the mouth of three great rivers, where he anchored.

We know that this was the bay at New York and that Hudson and his men went on shore at what is now Coney Island, a park where there are roller coasters, shows, and many other amusements. What do you suppose Hudson found there?

But there were not three great rivers as Hudson thought. If you will look closely at the map near New York City, you will see that it might have looked like that to Hudson from the bay. But there was only one river. And up this river Hudson sailed, searching for a way to the East. When you look at the map, you can see how foolish Hudson's idea was, but you must remember that at that time there were no maps of America to help him.



HUDSON ANCHORED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

Hudson anchored near the mouth of the river while he sent out sailors in the ship's rowboat to explore the river and the land for a short distance upstream. When the

Indians saw the ship, they paddled out in their canoes, ready to trade furs, tobacco, and corn for anything the Englishmen would give them. They were friendly Indians, and probably would never have done the white men any harm had not some sailors who had gone on shore been mean to them. The Englishmen did not trust the Indians. They had done them harm before.

As the sailors who had gone to explore were returning to the ship, they were surrounded by canoes full of Indians, who attacked them, and, before they could get their muskets ready, one of the sailors was struck by an arrow. Soon it grew dark, a storm came up, and the sailors could not find the ship. All night they rowed about, hiding from the Indians. At daylight a tired crew climbed aboard the Half Moon, but the wounded man had died.

Hudson hurriedly gave orders to set sail, and they quickly built a board wall on the land side of the ship to shield them from the arrows of the Indians. A favorable wind soon took them out of reach of the arrows of the hundred Indians gathered on shore.

The Half Moon went on its way up the river. On one side was a wall of many-colored rocks, higher than the tallest mast; and on the other was a deep forest of giant-like trees, where grew nuts of all kinds, fruit trees, grapevines, and berry-bushes. Hiding in the dark of the forest were deer, wolves, foxes, and other animals bearing valuable fur. In the water were fish in such numbers that in an hour or two a catch of two hundred was made. Henry Hudson must have known, as he looked at the beauty of nature about him, that, even

though he had failed to do what the merchants had planned, he was giving to Holland a land that promised them riches as great as any they had ever known.

As the ship sailed up the river, the Indians showed by their friendliness that they knew nothing about the trouble at the mouth of the river. In fact, a story is told of how these Indians, who had never seen a white man before, thought they were gods.

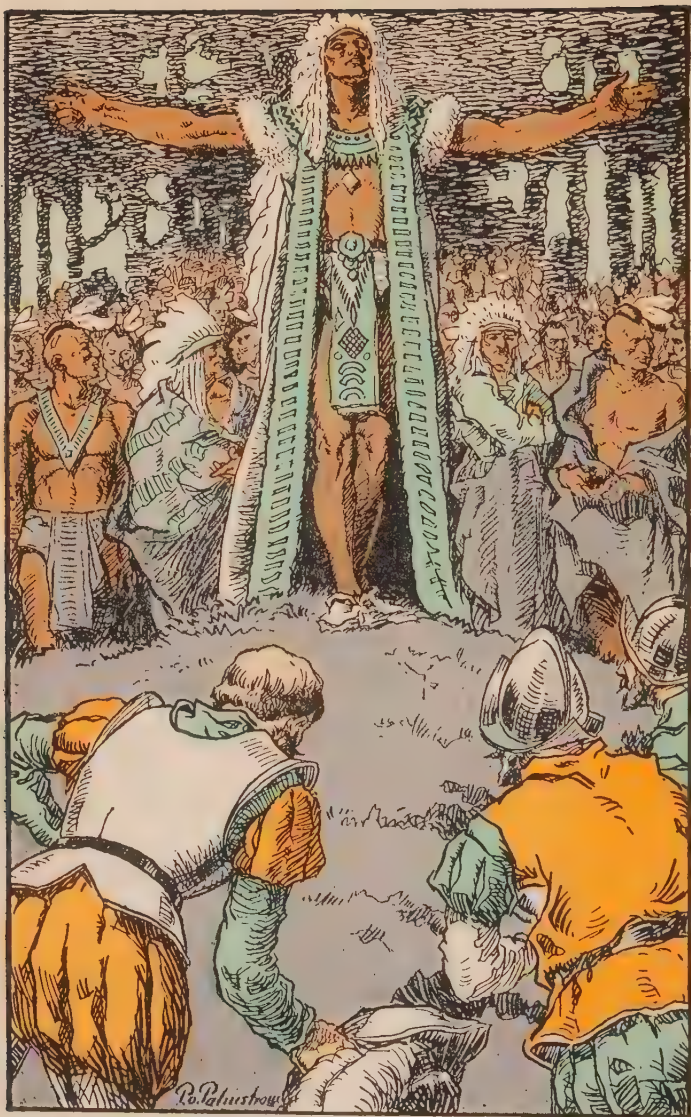
Some Indians were fishing when one of them saw an object coming toward them on the river which filled them with wonder. Could it be a great bird? Should they run and hide lest it eat them? No; they decided it was a wigwam on a canoe and a great god was coming to visit them. It would do no good to hide. Quickly they paddled to shore and told their chief of the coming object.

As the Half Moon came to anchor and Hudson and his men, dressed in their best, rowed to shore, they were met by the chiefs and all the tribe dressed gayly in robes of feathers and fur, bright head-dresses, and glittering ornaments of copper. They greeted each other with great courtesy and ceremony.

When the ceremony was over, Hudson had brought from the little boat liquor of which he drank and then passed to the chiefs. No one would taste it until one chief said he would do it for his tribe lest the god be angry with them. He drank it all and fell in a drunken stupor. This may have been the first time the red men had ever been given the strong drink of the white men, which was to cause so much sorrow for them both.

With this tribe the white men traded trinkets for





THEY WERE MET BY THE CHIEFS AND ALL THE TRIBE



valuable furs, fruits, grain, and meat before they sailed on.

For four weeks Hudson made his way upstream, sometimes trading with the red men, sometimes fighting with them. The river at last became so shallow that the ship could sail no farther. How great must have been Hudson's sorrow when he knew that again he had failed to find the route to the East. He had sailed about a hundred and fifty miles upstream to a point we now know as Albany.

In sadness Hudson sailed down the river which bears his name and out at the mouth, where now stands one of the largest cities in the world, with its buildings more than fifty stories high.

Late in the fall the Half Moon sailed into a harbor of England. From there Hudson made his report to the merchants of Holland, and the ship was taken home.

Nothing was done then about the discovery he had made in the name of Holland, nor about the land he had explored, but years afterward the people of Holland claimed the land along the Hudson River, and a rich trade grew up there which was the beginning of the city of New York.

Perhaps you would like to know what became of Henry Hudson. The new ruler of England, King James, claimed the services of Hudson, and the next year he was sent out by some merchants of England to find the way to the East by sailing north of America. This was the last voyage he ever made.

He sailed west and found the strait at the north of America which is named for him. He sailed through

the strait and into a great body of water. How happy he was, for now he thought he was in the ocean that would carry him to the East. On and on he sailed to the south. He saw land to the east and at last he saw land to the south and west of him. He could go no farther. Can you tell by the map where he was? He had discovered the great bay that is named for him.



HENRY HUDSON AND HIS LITTLE SON SET ADRIFT  
WITH THE SICK SAILORS

The weather was growing very cold. It was too late for him to return home that year. In a few days his ship was frozen in the ice. Many of the same men who were with him had sailed on his earlier voyages. It was a hard winter for the little crew. It was bitter cold and food was scarce. Many of the men became lame from frozen feet and many were sick. They were very unhappy. You remember they were rough, hard men, and Hudson had little control over them.

At last the winter was over, the ice broke away, and Hudson made his plans for the homeward voyage. Some of the men were angry because they had suffered. They talked among themselves and decided upon a horrible plan. They would no longer take orders from Hudson. There was little food and many of the men were sick. They would get rid of Hudson and the sick men and sail for home.

Early one morning these half-crazed men lowered the ship's boat into the water. Into it they put the sick and the lame, whom they had roughly taken from their beds. Then they bound Hudson. He, too, was lowered into the little boat with his little son, John. The ropes were cut and out upon the water drifted the little boat that carried the man who for years had bravely searched for the northern passage to the East. Ice floated about them and the shores were still covered with snow. What became of the little boat was never known. The merchants of England sent out ships to search for Hudson, but they could find no trace of him.

What of the cruel men? They, too, suffered. There was little food and some of them starved. Some were

killed by savages while they were trying to get water on an island. Others died of disease. Just a few remained to carry the news of the voyage to England. And it is doubtful if these men would ever have reached home had not another ship found them drifting and towed their ship into a harbor of England.

Thus ended the voyages of the man who so bravely tried to find a passage to the East at the north. For three hundred years more, men tried to find the way, and probably it was not until the time your father was a little boy that it was at last found.

Henry Hudson was brave and willing to do hard tasks. He gave to the world many facts about the geography of the earth which they had never known before, and to the Dutch he gave a fertile land rich in furs and other products.

#### SUMMARY

What nation received a share in the New World? How did it get its share? The following questions can all be answered by *yes*, *no*, or *didn't say*. Write the correct answer after the number of the question.

1. Did the people of Europe quarrel about what they believed?
2. Did the people of Holland believe as King Philip of Spain did?
3. Did the people of Holland win their liberty?
4. Did Holland own any of the spice islands in the East?
5. Did the merchants form companies?
6. Did the Holland merchants want to travel the Portuguese route to the East?

7. Did Hudson sail the farthest north of any man up to his time?
8. Did the sailors want to go farther north?
9. What land did they find in the north?
10. Did Hudson find a river in Virginia that led to China?
11. Was Hudson the first white man to sail up the Hudson River?
12. Were Hudson's men always kind to the Indians?
13. Did Hudson claim the land along the Hudson River for Holland?
14. Did Hudson find a bay that was named for him?
15. Was the way to the East ever found by Hudson?
16. Were the facts Hudson gave to geography valuable?

### SOMETHING TO DO

Can you imagine how the land where New York is located looked when Hudson saw it? Draw a picture as you think it was. Would there be Indians in your picture? Draw a picture of Hudson's ship in the eighty-second degree of latitude. Would there be anything in the water about the ship? There may be some other pictures you would like to draw or paint. Large pictures can be seen better by the class. Did the story of Hudson make you think some strong thoughts? Could you write your feeling in verse or sentences?

### OUTLINE THE STORY

You have been learning to outline a story. Outlines will help you all through your school. They are like the big lines you make when you first start a picture. Like the first big lines of a picture they help you when you want to fill in the detail.

See if you can outline this story by yourself. Do not try to put in all the points of the story. First find the most important things that take place in the story. This is one im-

portant point in the story: "Hudson explored the Hudson River." If you were going to tell the story about that point, you would tell how he happened to find the river and all that happened while he was exploring it.

After you have written your outline compare it with those of your classmates. Choose the best points and make an outline on the board. Each one can help a little.

### TELL THE STORY

Use your outline to tell the story. See if you can find some points to add from other books. You might divide your class into teams and see which team tells the story the best. The thought of course counts most, but the story-teller should use correct English and stand quietly in a good posture. Points added from other books should count also. How much will you have each point count?

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Would it have been a greater service for Hudson to have discovered a new passage to the East than to have explored the Hudson River as he did? Why do you think so?

Why do you think Hudson returned to England instead of going to Holland? Had he obeyed his sailing orders?

See if you can answer the questions of the summary now without a mistake.



## CHAPTER XXVII

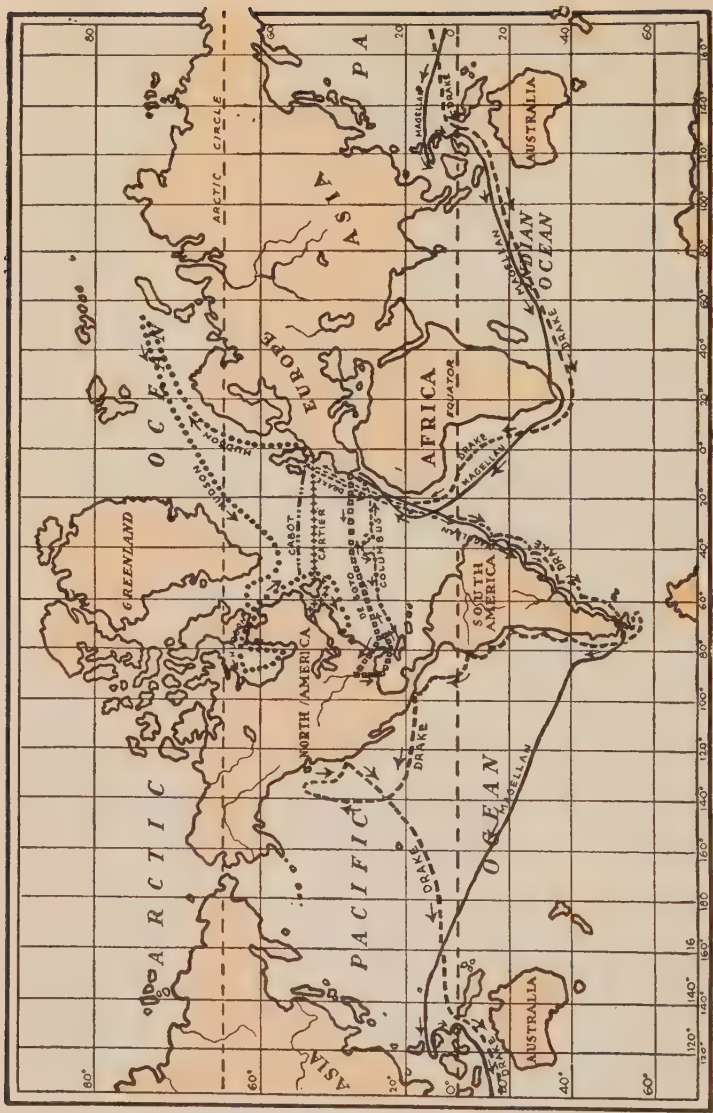
### NEW PATHS UPON THE EARTH

**A**T the time of Hudson's voyages, about six hundred years had passed since the people of Europe had first tasted the fine white powder called sugar and the spices that made their food so good and since they had first heard of the bright stones and the cloth that shone and was so soft to touch. More and more they found they could not do without these luxuries. More merchants went to the East to trade the goods of the West for those of the East, and many men became interested in finding other and better ways to the East.

While men were searching for the East, America was found. At first they thought the new land was the East and they searched for the riches. Some did find riches, but one man proved that this land was not China nor the rich spice islands of the East, and that an ocean lay between this land and China, the land of the Khan.

Then men said if this is not the land of the East, then there must be a way around it to the East.

For five hundred years, from the time that men first went on the Crusades, brave men searched for the East and for the riches they thought were there. This has been a long story. Many men suffered that people might know more about the earth, and many of them died never knowing how great was the service they had rendered. Can you fill the blanks with words that will help to tell the story of what these men did?



THIS MAP WILL SHOW YOU WHERE THE BRAVE MEN YOU HAVE READ ABOUT SAILED

Now that you have studied maps in your geography, you can see just where they went.

Can you follow the voyage of each one?

About fifty years after the knights of Europe went on the Crusades to take the (1) ——— from the Turks, Marco Polo, his father, and his uncle went to live with the (2) ——— of China. There they received (3) ——— and (4) ——— for their services which they took to their home in Europe. Other men heard of the great (5) ——— in the East and some men had brought home (6) ——— and (7) ——— which they used in their food.

The people of Europe wanted more of these good things and more men traveled to the East to get them. There were (8) ——— routes over which the merchants went until they were closed or they were too dangerous to travel. Then men said, "We must find a new (9) ——— to the (10) ———."

Up to this time ships had been very small and men were afraid to go far from land. They believed the earth was (11) ——— and that they would fall off if they went too near to the edge, and they thought the sea was full of (12) ——— that would swallow their ships.

Then, too, it was hard to find their way about until the (13) ——— was invented. With this help men traveled more upon the water and movable (14) ——— made printing so much easier that men all over Europe read of the voyages upon the sea.

Prince Henry was one of the first to teach (15) ——— about voyages upon the sea and to send ships to sail (16) ——— along the coast of (17) ———. He did not find the East but he taught men not to be (18) ——— to sail upon the ocean. Bartholomew Diaz took up the search for the East but he did not go all the way. He showed men that there was an end to the land at the (19) ———

and that a way could be found by sailing around (20) ———. (21) ——— sailed around Africa and was the first to reach India by a new route.

At this time Columbus was trying to find the East by sailing (22) — for he believed the earth was (23) ———. Columbus discovered (24) — but he did not find the East. When men found that this new land kept them from the East, they said, "If we cannot go through this land we will go around it."

John and Sebastian Cabot tried to find the way by sailing (25) — of the new land. Magellan sailed to the (26) — and after a hard voyage found the spice islands, the East Indies.

Then men heard of riches in the New World and began to search for it. Amerigo Vespucci sailed along the coast of (27) ———. He (28) — about what he saw so that other people read of it and they (29) — the land for him. Hernando Cortez searched for gold in (30) —. He conquered the land for (31) —. Francisco Pizarro took the land of the (32) — and there was much (33) — there. Hernando de Soto searched for gold at the north and found the (34) — River.

Men were becoming more and more interested in America and the strong nations of Europe each claimed a share. Jacques Cartier gave to (35) — the land along the St. Lawrence River. Spain claimed (36) —, the (37) — and (38) —. Francis Drake was a brave sailor and helped the English to build a strong (39) —. The fertile land of (40) — Sir Walter Raleigh gave to England. For (41) —

Henry Hudson explored the river named for him and to (42) — he gave the Hudson Bay and Strait.

Many others have searched for new paths upon the earth. Their stories are too long to put in this little book. Maybe you will be interested in finding other stories that tell how brave men have worked long and hard, suffered much, and even given their lives that the people of the earth might learn better ways of living.

Thus men found that the East was west of them and West was East, that west of Europe and east of China lay a land unknown to them. This land they found had everything man needed for his comfort. It had deep forests that could give to him wood with which to build his houses and to keep him warm. Fruits, nuts, grains, and vegetables grew wild to furnish him foods. There was fertile soil in which he might plant seed that he and his children might have plenty.

Besides all this, in the land that had been given him, man found the very thing for which he searched — gold, silver, and precious jewels. But you will find that in later years it gave him something of even greater value than these; that is, the freedom to work and plan with other men to make of this new land a country of happy homes.

### SOMETHING TO DO

Of all the men about whom you have read who do you think gave the greatest service to the world? Why do you think so? Find all the reasons you can and see if you can prove your thought to the rest of the class.

## SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

### OBJECTIVES OF "FINDING AMERICA"

1. To develop an interest in history.
2. To develop a desire to read history.
3. To make understanding and thoughtful citizens.
4. To socialize the child through his understanding of race experiences.
5. To develop a habit of looking for the cause and effect in the happenings of man.
6. To give the child an idea of man's progress through a contrast of the present with the past.
7. To picture in big strokes the movement that led to the finding of a new world.
8. To give to those of meager experience an opportunity to study history in a way they can understand and appreciate before they leave school.
9. To develop correct habits of studying content material.
10. To give concepts fundamental to the development of the imagination.
11. To vitalize historical fact for the child through dramatization, construction, art, and other forms of expression.
12. To give a definite progressive training in organization.
13. To give a definite method of teaching history in these grades.
14. To tell history stories in simple language that the child can understand.
15. To correlate history study with other grade subjects, reading, language, industrial and fine arts, and, under the platoon organization, with the auditorium subjects.



## PLAN OF "FINDING AMERICA"

This book develops one important reason why the people of Europe began to explore and what drove them forward through the discovery period.

The book is divided into three units. A preview story of each unit is given first, telling the situation and presenting a question which is answered very briefly, giving the important points of the whole unit in such close relation that they can be comprehended by a child. This is followed by detailed stories of each important point showing the circumstances that surrounded the accomplishment and adding life and interest to the fact. At the end of each unit is a review story, tying the contributions made by the events of the period into a close relationship.

A final review chapter is given at the end of the book which makes it possible for the child to see the happenings of the period in one big picture that he is not likely to forget.

Chapter I is a preview story giving an idea of the beginning of exploration. Chapters II-X are detailed stories showing the important contributions made to exploration. Chapter XI is a review — a restatement of the important points of the period. Chapter XII is a second preview story covering the discovery of the New World. Its object is to give a clear picture of the period. This would be a good place to begin the second part if the book is divided for half grades. Chapters XIII-XVII are detailed stories of the most important contributions to the discovery period. Chapter XVIII is a review to emphasize once more the big picture of the time through its important facts. Chapter XIX is a third preview, outlining the reason why the nations of Europe first claimed a portion of the New World. Chapters XX-XXVI are detailed stories of this period. Chapter XXVII is a review of the entire book, leaving the impression of the service rendered through the entire period in one big picture.

## HOW TO USE "FINDING AMERICA"

## I. TIME ALLOTMENT

The same procedure can be applied to the use of this book as is used in the reading of content material of any kind. If there is no time allotted to the study of history in the grade, the stories of *Finding America* may be used on certain days in the place of other reading material. The follow-up work in each chapter can then be done in some other correlating period such as language or art, giving legitimate content for that time.

## 2. THE PURPOSING QUESTION

At the beginning of each chapter in the book, except the review chapters, is a short paragraph introducing a question to make the first reading of the story purposeful in the mind of the child. As in all reading the motivating question should be discussed before any further activity is carried on. This discussion need not be long nor detailed but should emphasize the whole meaning of the story.

## 3. THE PREVIEW STORY

There are three preview stories in the book. The purpose of these chapters is to emphasize the idea prevailing during the period presented which controlled and directed the activities of the people. It shows how a thought lasted longer than the life of one man and what finally came of it. The story should be read with the motivating question in mind and the question discussed as soon as the reading is done, as suggested above. The questions of the summary should then be answered as directed.

To secure the best results from these stories certain facts fundamental in the following stories and presented in the preview story must be retained. These points are brought out in the summary. If the pupils are not sure of the points of the summary in one reading, they will want to re-read the

story and answer the questions of the summary until they are sure. Children enjoy definite objectives. If the questions of the summary of the preview story are made definite objectives, they will be mastered without difficulty. In the preview story mastery can only be gained by re-reading. In this respect the detailed stories differ decidedly in method from the preview story.

#### 4. THE DETAILED STORY

The detailed story should first be read as a whole with the motivating question in mind and the question discussed as suggested above. It is important that the total meaning of a story be understood before detailed comprehension is tested. The detailed questions of the summary may then be answered. No attempt is made to get complete mastery of the summary of the detailed story at the first reading. This is a test of comprehension only. Before the follow-up work is completed the answers to these questions will be retained.

#### 5. THE FOLLOW-UP WORK

The follow-up work is an important part of the child's development, and if not carried out, much of the value of this text will be lost. This work may consume from five to ten periods. If a correlation with other subjects is carried on, the number of definite history periods needed is much less.

##### *a. Something to Do*

The assimilation part of the follow-up work is given under the heading, Something to Do. It is as important as the reading of the story and should not be neglected. It vitalizes the story and gives life to the pupil's imagery. It also adds interest to the study of history. It helps to make the story a part of the child's own experience.

The activities consist of dramatizations, toy theater production, pantomime, posters, construction, small and large pictures made individually and in groups or committees.

It is a valuable training in citizenship for the pupils to help plan the way the activity is to be carried on, and then for each pupil to assume a share in the responsibility for completing and evaluating the activity.

The activity may necessitate many re-readings of the story. Re-reading is a very valuable form of silent reading if there is purpose in doing it.

If there is no time for history on the program, this part of the work can be carried on in the most appropriate correlating period. Dramatization and pantomiming are legitimate language or auditorium problems. Illustration is valuable art work; construction can be home activity.

#### *b. Naming the Parts*

Throughout the text there is a definite plan for the development of ability in organization. The simple plan of matching parts with names is first used in Chapters II–VI, thereby making a brief outline. The child reads a part and chooses from the list in the follow-up work the name that best fits it. He writes the name after the number I and continues with the next part, etc., until the story is completed.

In Chapters VI–X the names and numbers are given in the follow-up work, but the story is not divided. The pupils are asked to help the author find the proper place for the numbers. They read the name of the part and then read the story until they find the point where the thought changes. They continue until they have divided the entire story. This may bring out differences of opinion. If so, each pupil should tell what in the story makes him think as he does. Such a discussion is valuable.

In Chapters XII–XVII the stories have been divided into parts, but the names have been omitted. The pupils read the part, determine the leading thought, and give each part a name, making a topical outline.

The numbers and names have both been omitted in Chapters XX–XXVI. Leading questions have been asked to help the pupils decide upon the important thought.

This completes the work in development of the outline. As this is a training in reading skill, it is a legitimate procedure for a reading class if no other period is allowed.

*c. Tell the Story*

Further follow-up work is supplied for a recitation period when the story is reproduced, and retention is trained and tested. It gives meaning to the value and use of outlining. This work offers opportunity for correlation with the language work in that it furnishes content for oral language.

In a few instances there have been suggestions of correlating literature. Literature should be used whenever possible as it adds feeling to the fact and deepens the appreciation of the pupils. Poems and stories can be prepared and read by the more capable readers.

*d. Something to Think About*

This is the conclusion of the follow-up work. The facts of the story are used to develop habits of reasoning and comparison, and to give standards for judging the acts of men. Any statement made concerning a character should be proved by referring to known facts. The questions of the summary are also used at this time for a retention test.

## 6. ILLUSTRATIONS

The pictures for this text have been based upon drawings very nearly contemporary with the incidents, showing the ideas that prevailed among the people of the time. In some instances the interpretation is different from the common idea of our time. However, the older artists may be more nearly correct in regard to customs if not in scientific truths, and their pictures are indicative of the interest of the European people in the New World.

The illustrations in this text serve a number of purposes. Some help to clarify the thought, others to emphasize and

enrich the story and still others have been used to give the pupils ideas of dress, customs, and equipment so that they themselves may better express their ideas in activity, illustration, and dramatization. The children should study the illustrations to see what is familiar to them and what is different and strange. Contrast will help to emphasize the ideas to be gained from the illustrations.



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